SALISBURY CORPORATION PICTURES AND PLATE

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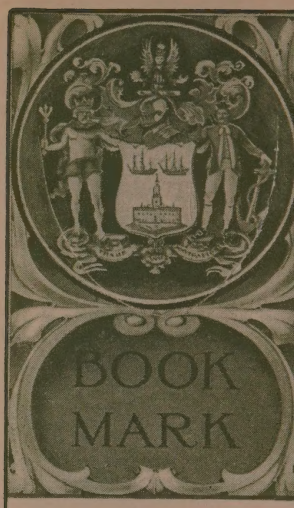
Salisbury
21 Jul 1936



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THE SALISBURY CORPORATION PICTURES AND PLATE.

BY

ALDERMAN CHARLES HASKINS, J.P.

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION

BY

MR. LIONEL CUST, M.V.O., F.S.A.

THE KING'S SURVEYOR OF PICTURES AND WORKS OF ART, FORMERLY DIRECTOR, KEEPER AND SECRETARY

OF THE

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, LONDON.

WITH TEN ILLUSTRATIONS.

SALISBURY:
BENNETT BROTHERS, PRINTERS,
JOURNAL OFFICE.

1910.

INTRODUCTION

By Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A., Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, formerly Director, Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery.

Pictures of the Salisbury Corporation.

A few years ago, while on a private visit to a friend at Salisbury, I was afforded an opportunity of inspecting the collection of portraits belonging to the Corporation of Salisbury, and also those in the Bishop's Palace.

Both of these collections I found to be of extreme interest, that in the Town Hall (Council House) as illustrating the past history of the City of Salisbury, that in the Palace as illustrating the history of the great Cathedral Church, round which the City has grown and prospered.

In the hurry and stress of life few citizens probably find a leisure moment to consider the counterfeits of their predecessors, but for these few, who love their native City and wish to learn and know its history, such collections of portraits have a special value as historical documents.

Public bodies, such as Municipal Corporations, are becoming alive to the fact that the care and preservation of such corporate possessions is one of the serious duties of their office, and that such objects should not be shelved or neglected, or left to take care of themselves.

Portraits in a building like the Town Hall at Salisbury occupy the same position as family portraits do in a home which has been inhabited by the same family for some generations. If they are cared for and properly named, they add to the interest of the home and confer a distinction on the occupier. If neglected and their names lost, their interest departs, and they become in too many cases but useless lumber.

From such a fate, a catalogue such as that prepared by Mr. Charles Haskins of the Pictures belonging to the Salisbury Corporation will preserve many valuable records of the past, and explain their importance to living citizens.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that so excellent an example will be followed elsewhere.

LIONEL CUST

(late Director of the National Portrait Gallery, London.)

Windsor, 1910.

PREFACE.

The collection of portraits in the possession of the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury is larger and much more valuable than is generally supposed, and is one of which any City might well be proud. The oil paintings number 44, the water colours, drawings, engravings and other prints 60. In the year 1905 the Town Council decided to re-decorate the Banqueting Room at the Council House, and, at my suggestion, authorised the expenditure of a small sum of money for the purpose of cleaning and, where necessary, restoring some of the beautiful portraits in their possession. After the portraits were cleaned, I received authority to re-arrange them in the various rooms and to affix to the frame of each picture a small tablet bearing the name of the person represented, his connection with the City, and, where possible, the name of the artist.

In order to supply these details, a careful search of the Corporation Ledgers was made, which revealed a great deal of information of an interesting character respecting some of the old City worthies, whose portraits the Corporation possess. I was induced to extend my inquiries, with the result that I found myself possessed of a series of papers dealing with the lives of

those whose portraits are included in the collection, and, in 1906—7, these papers were published in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* under the title, "The Salisbury Corporation Pictures." This series was followed by a second, viz., "The Salisbury Corporation Plate and Insignia," written from information obtained from the Corporation Ledgers and other sources during the search for data respecting the pictures.

Though not so presumptuous as to imagine that I had made any substantial addition to the records of this historic City, the friendly disposition which was displayed by so many readers of the paper towards my effort to obtain reliable information of the City's art treasures, and a generally expressed wish that I should publish the papers in a more permanent form, encouraged me to revise and correct the original articles and to issue them in book form, together with much additional information sent by readers of the articles. While I am still conscious that the sketches may be defective, I venture to think they contain information which will be of interest to the increasing number of persons who take an intelligent interest in all that concerns the history of the City of New Sarum.

I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A., for his introductory notes; to Mr. T. H. Baker,

the Hon. Curator, and one of my colleagues on the City Muniment Room Committee, for the generous assistance he has given to me in the examination of the Corporation Ledgers; to the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. A. R. Malden, M.A., F.S.A., for his help in identifying several of the old portraits which, hitherto, were unnamed; and to Mr. J. J. Hammond for information respecting the family of Sir Robert Hyde. I beg also to express my obligations to the Editor of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* for permission to publish the articles, and to the late Mr. S. R. Brazier, the Sub-Editor, and other members of the Editorial staff for literary assistance.

CHARLES HASKINS.

Brownie Brae,
Wain-a-Long Road,
Salisbury.

Nov. 9th, 1910.

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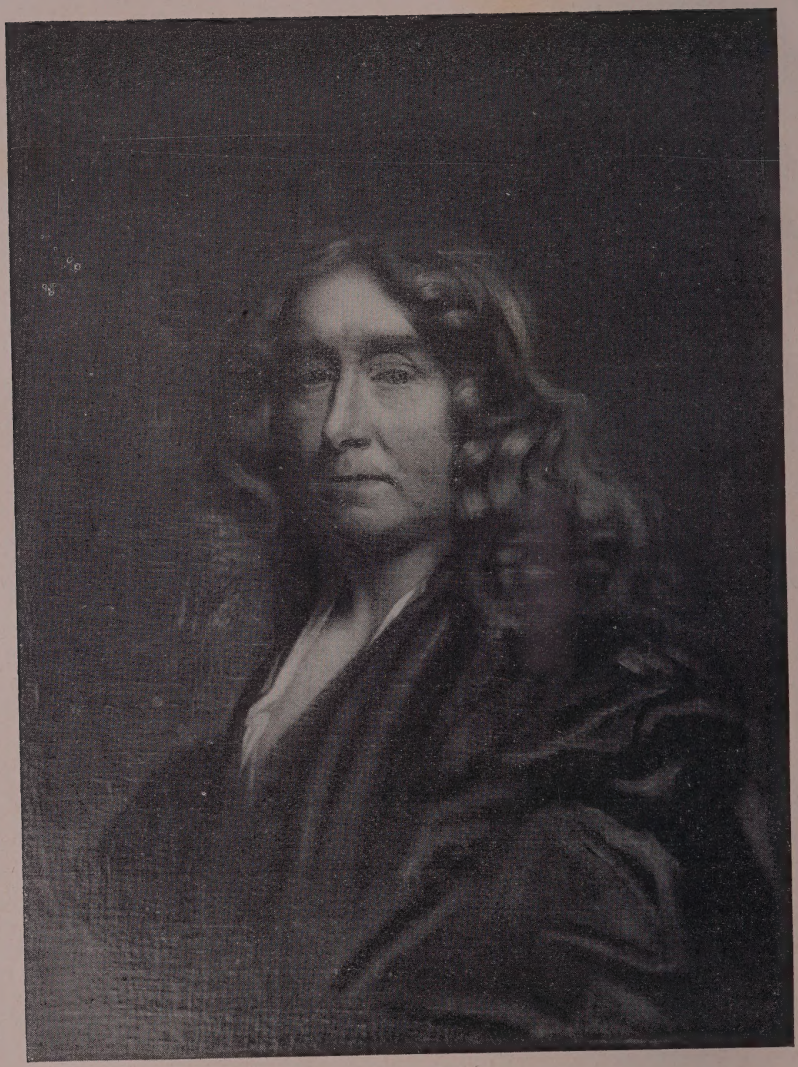


WILLIAM CHIFFINCH.

Attributed to John Greenhill.

Photo. H. Brooks, Sarum.

No. 1. WILLIAM CHIFFINCH.

(*Size of Picture,* 30*in. by* 25*in.*).

WILLIAM CHIFFINCH, Master of the Wardrobe to Charles II., Benefactor to the Trinity Hospital, 1673.

This fine portrait, which was lent by the Corporation in 1866 to the Lords Committee of the Privy Council on Education, for the National Portrait Exhibition, is considered by many to be the work of the Salisbury artist, Greenhill (*vide* No. 45). Hatcher, the well-known historian of Salisbury, in his *History,* says :—

"In the portrait he (Chiffinch) is represented with his collar open, in a species of undress, with a flowing peruke, resembling the natural hair. The painting is executed with great spirit and effect, and cannot fail to attract attention, when we call to mind that it displays the features of the very individual who occupies a more prominent than honourable place in the novel *Peveril of the Peak.* The countenance is evidently that of a voluptuary."

There is a portrait of William Chiffinch by John Riley, and also one of his elder brother Thomas Chiffinch, in the National Portrait Gallery. Both William and his brother Thomas, whom he succeeded in the office of Keeper of the King's Jewels, were born in Salisbury about the years 1602—4. Thomas, who was introduced into the Royal Household by Dr. Brian Duppa, the Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, was made one of the Pages to his Majesty Charles I. and continued in attendance on the Prince of Wales. Dr. Duppa, whose portrait hangs in the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury, was in 1636 appointed Tutor

to the Prince (afterwards Charles II.) and his brother the Duke of Gloucester. He was made Bishop of Chichester in 1638, and in 1641 was translated to Salisbury in succession to Bishop Davenant, who died in that year. Upon the suppression of the Episcopacy he retired to Oxford with the King, and when the royal cause was lost Duppa followed the King to Carisbrooke Castle. We are told that the Monarch's imprisonment was much relieved by Duppa's conversation, and that "the good man" did not leave his royal master until after the execution of the King. He then retired to Richmond, where he remained until the Restoration in 1660, when he was appointed Bishop of Winchester.

In 1662 when this worthy prelate lay on his death bed at Richmond, Charles II. paid him a visit and craved his blessing, on his bended knees, by his bed-side, "which he bestowed," says Lloyd, "with one hand laid upon his master's head, and the other lifted up to heaven." Thomas Chiffinch and his wife continued in attendance on the Prince from the time when, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs in 1645, he was sent from Oxford under the care of the Bishop of Salisbury into the West Country, visiting first Bristol and afterwards Bridgwater, Barnstaple and Exeter. Owing to the rapid advance of the Parliamentary Army in the Counties of Somerset and Devon, the Prince proceeded to Launceston, Scilly and Jersey and later, upon the Prince's arrival in France, Chiffinch's name still appears among those in attendance upon him. After the Restoration, Thomas and his wife received various offices at the new Court, Chiffinch being made Keeper of the King's Jewels, Comptroller of the Excise, and with Ross, Joint Receiver-

General of the Revenues of the Plantations in America and Africa. Mrs. Chiffinch was given the nominal but lucrative position of Royal Laundress and Seamstress. Thomas Chiffinch had considerable taste in Art, and was often employed to buy for his royal master pictures and curios which were collected at Whitehall Palace, and placed under his charge. He built himself a house looking into St. James' Park, "full of good pictures," and asked John Evelyn to dinner in 1664 to celebrate his house warming. Thomas Chiffinch died in 1666, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In *Pepys' Diary* there is the following reference to him :—

"1666, *April 5th :* The Court full this morning of the news of Tom Cheffin's death, the King's closet-keeper. He was well last night, as ever, playing at tables in the house, and not very ill this morning at six o'clock, yet dead before seven : they think of an imposthume in his breast. But it looks fearfully among people now-a-days, the plague, as we hear encreasing everywhere again." The *Editor's Footnote* says :—"Sir E. Walker, Garter King at Arms, in 1644 gave a grant of arms gratis to Thomas Chiffinch, Esq., one of the Pages of His Majesty's Bedchamber, Keeper of his private Closet, and Comptroller of the Excise."

William Chiffinch succeeded his brother as Keeper of the King's Closet, in 1667—8, and he became a great favourite with the King, but his life is not as interesting as is that of his brother Thomas. William Chiffinch is said "to have borne a somewhat disreputable character as a time-serving libertine." The interesting book by the Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, D.D., *The Old Royal Palace of Whitehall,* contains a copy of Fisher's plan of the palace, which was engraved by Vertue in 1680. Referring to this plan, the book says :—"Fisher's plan enables us to fix the identical spot inhabited by the Chiffinches, whose apartments adjoined the

water entrance and the back stairs, by the Killigrews, by Prince Rupert, and by the Duke of Ormonde." Dr. Sheppard alluding to the parties and entertainments of King Charles II. says :— "They met either in the lodgings of Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth, or in those of Chiffinch near the back stairs, or in the apartments of Eleanor Gwynn."

In *Macaulay's History of England* Chiffinch is described as "a confidential servant." Charles II., on his death-bed, refused to take the Sacrament from the Bishops who were present in the room. After the room had been cleared, he desired that a priest should be found, and Macaulay says :—

"A Benedictine Monk, named John Huddlestone (who had, at great risk to himself, saved the King after Worcester), was found, and in disguise—a cloak over his sacred vestments and his shaven head covered with a flowing wig—he was secretly brought up the back stairs by (William) Chiffinch, a confidential servant, who, if the satires of that age are to be credited, had often introduced visitors of a very different description by the same private entrance."

Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A., the King's Surveyor of pictures and works of art, and late Director, Keeper, and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, tells us that, "at the time of the death of Charles II., a catalogue of the pictures in the Royal Collection was prepared for James II. by William Chiffinch, and the bulk of the pictures therein enumerated can be identified. Many of them are to be found at this day at Hampton Court, and at Windsor Castle." As before stated, William Chiffinch succeeded his brother as Keeper of the King's Closet in 1667—8. In the following year 1668—9 he appears to have given, possibly as a thank-offering, a sum of money to the poor brethren of the ancient Trinity Hospital in his native City.

On each side of the altar in the Hospital Chapel are tables of the benefactors to the charity " since the year of his Majesty's happy Restoration in 1660," commencing with the name of William Chiffinch. We learn from the interesting paper by Mr. T. H. Baker, *The Trinity Hospital, Salisbury*, that among the payments made by the steward of the Charity for the year 1668—9 was :—" To ye poore Brethren given by order out of the money given by Mr. William Chiffinch iij^{li} xij^{s}."

The Steward's account for 1670 contains an entry, " ffor money received the gift of Mr. Wm. Chiffinch vj^{li}." This payment was continued until June 23rd, 1673, when William Chiffinch granted a rent charge of seven pounds three shillings and tenpence annually issuing out of his Manor of Hempton alias Henton, in Hampshire,

" Six pounds to the use and behoof of the brethren of the Trinity Hospital Salisbury, and twenty shillings towards the augmentation of the stipend and yearly allowance of the Chaplain who should from time to time be hired by the Mayor and Corporation or the steward of the said hospital, to read prayers in the said hospital, and concerning the sum of three shillings and tenpence residue of the said annual rent, to be from time to time for ever bestowed towards the charge of recovering the said annual rent or otherwise as the Mayor and Corporation should think fit."

The Steward's account for 1679 shows, " disburst Mr. Chiffinch's ffee ffarme rent for 3 yeares xxj^{li}. xj^{s}. vj^{d}." There are several entries in the Corporation Ledgers showing that William Chiffinch took a considerable interest in the affairs of his native City, and it is supposed that in his later days he resumed residence in Salisbury. The City Chamberlain's account for October, 1674, contains a payment " Mr. Chiffinge's expences about the Charter xix^{s}. vii^{d}." This payment refers to the Charter which the City received from

Charles II. in 1675. In the same year (1675) the Corporation passed a resolution, "That the river Avon shall be made navigable, and that the Mayor and comminalty of this Cittie shall be undertakers, and shall be concerned £2000 in the work, including the charge the Chamber hath been already at." A committee of management and finance was appointed, and the first resolution adopted by this committee contained an instruction that certain wealthy and influential friends of the City should be asked to give their assistance to the undertaking. Among the names of those mentioned in this resolution are those of the Bishop of Sarum (Seth Ward), the Earl of Shaftesbury (High Steward of Salisbury, 1672), the Earl of Clarendon (whose father had been High Steward of the City 1662 to 1672), and "William Chiffinch Esq."

The Chamberlain's account for 1682 shows a payment :—

"Expences at the Councell house on the 9th of September being the Thanksgiving day appointed by His Ma^tie^ upon the discovery of the late Hellish plott, £10 17 6.

Expences there in Treating the Lord High Steward of this Citty, £6 13 0.

Expences there in Treating William Chiffinch Esq., £11 10 5."

Barbara Chiffinch, the only daughter of William Chiffinch, who became Countess of Jersey and one of Queen Anne's Ladies of the Bed-chamber, is said to have had such influence with a later King, that she secured for her husband the Earldom of Jersey. Little is known of the family and parents of these two Salisbury men, Thomas Chiffinch and William Chiffinch, but there are entries in the Register of Potterne which lead to the supposition that they came from that place, and were in some way connected with the

Bishop's manor there. The grandfather, "Thomas Chiffinge," may have been in the service of the Bishop, but the following extracts appear to indicate that Thomas Chiffinge, the father of Thomas and William Chiffinch, was married at St. Martin's Church, Salisbury, in 1603, that he was the landlord or tenant of the Bell Inn in St. Ann's Street. The rate book, 1648 (St. Martin's Ward), shows that Thomas Chiffinch, Bell Inn, was assessed at £6 rent and £6 for improvements. He became Churchwarden of St. Martin's in 1620, and subsequently took a lease of the property opposite the Bell Inn, viz., the house in The Close adjoining and on the south side of St. Ann's Gate. Mr. T. H. Baker has examined the parish registers of St. Martin's, and finds an entry of a marriage which probably relates to Thomas Chiffinch, the father of Thomas and William Chiffinch. The entry is as follows :— "1603, May 9, Thomas Cheefinge duxit Anna fisher." In *Notes on St. Martin's Church and Parish,* Mr. T. H. Baker mentions amongst the church plate a six-inch paten inscribed "Christopher Horte and Thomas Chiffinch, Churchwardens of St. Martin's, Anno Domini 1620." The list of churchwardens, which appears in the same book, shows that Thomas Chiffinch was warden in 1620, his successor in 1621 being Xp'ofer Horte. These two names also appear in an indenture made the 21st August, 1643, between "Thomas Chiffinch Innholder, Xp'ofer Horte Mercer, together with the Churchwardens George Antrim Parchmt. maker and John Windover Gent, ffeoffees in trust of the lands of the p'ish Church of St. Martins, of the one part, and Henry ffricker, yeoman, of the other part" whereby a certain tenement and land in Culver Street were

assigned to Henry ffricker. In the Corporation Muniment Room is a bond given in 1617 by Thomas Chiffinge, Innholder, for £100 and two sureties in the sum of £30 each, not to dress flesh or to permit flesh to be eaten in his house during Lent. Among the loose MSS. in the same room, is a document containing a list of the names of the inns and the inn-keepers within the City, compiled in connection with the common brewhouse which was built by the Corporation in 1623. The profits accruing from the sale of the beer were devoted to the relief of poor citizens. The first name on this list is "Thomas Chiffinge, Bell Inne." In 1645 a lease of the house in the Cathedral Close, now occupied by the Vicar of St. Thomas', the Rev. C. Ll. Sanctuary, was granted by the Vicars Choral to Thomas Chiffinch.

No. 2. GILES TOOKER.

(*Size of Picture, 40in. by 36in.*).

GILES TOOKER, Esq., Recorder of New Sarum, 1611–1622.

A pamphlet written by Robert Benson, barrister-at-law, Deputy-Recorder of Salisbury, says :—" Giles Tooker, or Tucker, the first Recorder of this City, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. His portrait in the Council House at Salisbury shows him in the bar costume of the reign of James the First." In March, 1601, the Corporation appointed Giles Tooker as " Counsellor " of the City—that is legal adviser. On October 27, 1601, he was elected by the Corporation as one of the representatives of the City in Parliament. He was again chosen in March, 1603, and sat in this Parliament until it was dissolved in 1611. On May 18, 1603, the following letter was sent by the Mayor and his brethren, " To our Worshipful and very good frend Gyles Tooker, esquire," at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn :—

" Good Mr. Tooker, we hartely recommend us with no less thankes for youre late letter, since which tyme we have received his Majesty's Proclamation whiche amongst other things dothe commande the reformation of all manner of encreasinge of fees in anye Courte, Ourselves knowinge the greate burden that of late yeres hathe byn layed upon the inhabitants of this cittie, do now desire a reformation thereof and that it may be reduced to the antient fees and customes heretofore used, wherin we do desire your best advise as also of your knowledge therein, and that you will advertise us thereof by the firste, that we may the better prepare againste youre re-home. Et is supposed that Mr. Hampton can inform us what the antient fees and customes hathe byn. Concernynge the collection for the

parishes, we have sent for Barker and the rest to whome we have delivered the bookes, since your first departure from Sarum and uppon the receiphte of yr letter notwithstanding Mr. Eyre said he'd abandon us the ffirste and required the bookes of us, which we made staye of for some tyme expectinge a second letter from yourself, thus in haste we do hartely comend us to hym that is only Almyghtye.

Yore very lovinge frends
JACOB[US] HAVYLANDE Maior
ROBERT BOWER
GILES HUTCHENCE

Sarum 18 Maye 1603.

(Havylande's name was James. He may have signed "Jacobus" during his Mayoralty).

On August 26, 1603, upon the occasion of the first visit of King James I. to Salisbury, a covered cup of silver, double gilt, containing £20 in gold, was presented to his Majesty, and an oration was delivered by Giles Tooker. In the following year, owing to an outbreak of the plague, there was much distress in Salisbury. The visitation, which was severe, ruined the work of everyone who was connected with the clothmaking industry, which at that time was extensively carried on in the City. There is among the MSS. of this date in the City Muniment Room, a petition from the citizens asking for relief for the City, which says—"The sickness stopped the worke of all those poore people who onely lyve and mayntayne themselves by weavinge of wollen cloath and spynninge for the clothiers and M—ketts."

The Court of Quarter Sessions made a weekly levy on the County (including £4 from Salisbury) of £27 4s. 0d., towards the relief of the great distress in Salisbury, and Giles Tooker and John Kent were appointed to receive the money, and distribute it amongst the poverty-stricken citizens. The Corporation Ledger contains the fol-

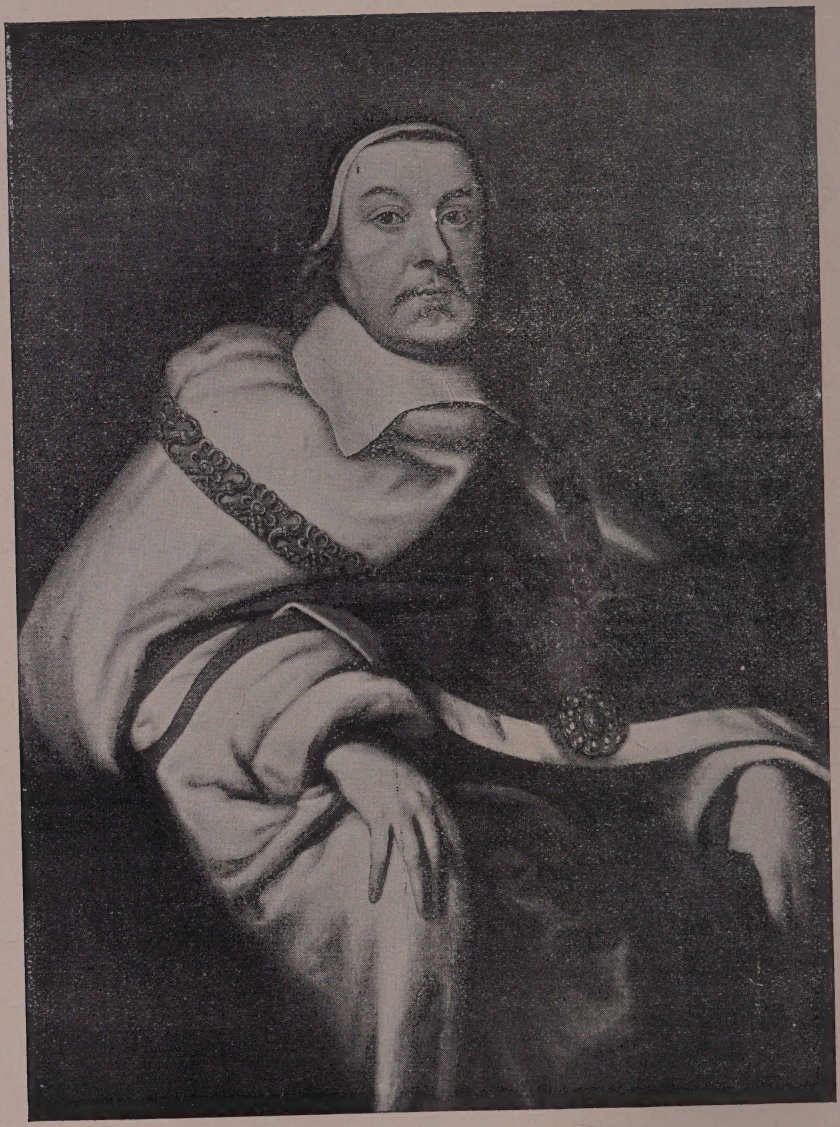
lowing entry, under date January 28th, 1605 :—

"Giles Tooker shall by his indevor drawe or cause to be drawne suche neccesarye bookes purportinge a corporacon as in his discrecion shalbe thought meete, and present the same to the Bishop of Sarum." He was, with the assistance of his colleague, Richard Godfrey, and of John Puxton, who had with Tooker represented the City in the Parliament of 1601 directed "to prosecute ye same from tyme to tyme duringe suche tyme as they shalbe abydinge in London."

According to Hatcher, Giles Tooker took the most active part in obtaining for the City the Charter granted by King James I., and in return he was appointed, in 1612, the first Recorder of the City. In the next Parliament, which was summoned in April, 1614, he was again elected as one of the Members for Salisbury. Under this Charter the Municipal rights and privileges of the Corporation were much increased, and an end was put to the frequent disputes between the Bishops and the Civic body in connection with magisterial appointments. Hatcher, in speaking of the Charter, says :—

"At length the wishes and aims of the Corporation were gained, and the Bishops were relieved from the annoyance so long attached to the exercise of their feudal rights. The Government of the City was to consist of Mayor, Recorder, 24 Aldermen, two Chamberlains 'of the oldest, best, and most principal inhabitants,' and 48 Assistants, 'of the most discrete and honest,' to be called respectively the 24 and 48, also four head constables, and under them 13 petty constables, and three sergeants-at-mace. The Magistrates were to be the Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, Recorder, Deputy-Recorder and the 10 senior Aldermen who had passed the chair. They were now vested with the power of dealing with all cases of crime below treason at the General Quarter Sessions, the Recorder or his Deputy to preside. The arrangements and rules made by the Council under this Charter provided that the Mayor might make his speech sitting and covered ; any of the 24 should first stand up, and then sitting down deliver his speech, uncovered ; any of the 48 should stand, and remain uncovered while speaking."

The Charter is in the Muniment Room, and is in good condition. It is illuminated on the first parchment, and has affixed to it the Great Seal in brown wax. The late Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, Recorder of Wilton, in his *Gleanings from the Salisbury Archives*, which were published in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* from 1882 to 1885, says :—" Tooker appears to have been also Recorder of Wilton. There is no entry of his appointment, but in 1623 appears an entry in the *Wilton Archives* :—' John Lowe, Esq., elected Recorder in place of Giles Tooker, deceased.' " The portrait has the following inscription on the canvas :—" Giles Tooker, Esq., Recorder, 1619. ætatis suæ 59, Benefactor to this City." In a corner of the picture is a shield with Tooker's coat of arms—*Vert* on a bend engrailed *Argent* three hearts *gules*. The portrait shows Tooker holding the Charter granted by James I. in his hand. There is no record of how the portrait came into the possession of the Corporation, nor of the name of the artist by whom it was painted.



SIR ROBERT HYDE.

Painted by Christopher Gardiner.

Photo. Royal Photo Co., Sarum.

daub.

No. 3. SIR ROBERT HYDE.

(*Size of Picture*, 40*in.* *by* 36*in.*).

SIR ROBERT HYDE, appointed Recorder of New Sarum 1638, re-instated 1660, Lord Chief Justice 1663.

This picture was painted for the Corporation, after the death of Sir Robert Hyde, by Christopher Gardiner, of Bristol. Robert Hyde, who was born in 1595, was the second son of Sir Laurence Hyde, of Heale Manor, Knight (Attorney General to Queen Anne, the Consort of James I.). Sir Robert Hyde was first cousin to the Sir Edward Hyde who was born at Dinton in 1608, and who became later in life Lord Chancellor, and was created Earl of Clarendon. He had also held the office of High Steward of Salisbury (*vide* picture No. 66). Robert Hyde, who was a Serjeant-at-Law, was appointed Recorder in the year 1638, and also represented the City in the Long Parliament. He was a strong Royalist and one of those who voted against the Attainder of Strafford. Robert Hyde having joined the King at Oxford, Parliament declared him incapacitated from sitting in the House. He was committed to the Tower in 1645, and on May 11th, 1646, by the following resolution of the Corporation, he was deprived of the Recordership :—" Robert Hyde, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of this Cittie, being found uncapable any longer to sett in Parliament as a member thereof during this Parliament, and having for a long tyme absented himselfe from this Cittie, is with a free and uneanimous consent at this Councell . . putt out of his place and office as Recorder

of this Cittie." After compounding for all his penalties as a Royalist, by paying a fine of £243, Robert Hyde was in 1648 given his liberty. After the Restoration, he was reinstated Recorder of Sarum, knighted, and appointed a judge of King's Bench in 1661. The Corporation Ledger June 14, 1660, contains the following entry :—" The Mayor, Thomas Abbott, delivered to the Council his Majesty's writ of mandamus for restoring Sir Robert Hyde, Kt., to his place as Recorder." Sir Robert Hyde continued to hold his Recordership until September 24th, 1663, on which day he appeared personally at the meeting of the Council, and resigned his office. On the 19th October, 1663, he was promoted to be Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. He died suddenly on the bench in May, 1665, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. A memorial to him is to be seen in the south transept. Sir Robert Hyde, when Recorder, occupied a house in The Close, between the Training College and the Deanery. There is in the Cathedral Muniment Room a lease of this house to his father, Sir Laurence Hyde. In 1663 Sir Robert Hyde presented to the Salisbury Cathedral a pair of very massive and elegant silver-gilt altar candlesticks, two feet in height. The candlesticks, which are placed on the altar in the Lady Chapel, bear, in addition to his arms, —*Azure* a cheveron between three lozenges *or* with a mullet for difference—an inscription stating that they were given to the Cathedral by Robert Hyde. In the survey made in 1649 the Deanery is described as bounded on the north side by the house, late Doctor Ogbourne (at present occupied by Archdeacon Buchanan), and on the south side by the house, late Laurence Hyde. The portrait in the Council Chamber

depicts Sir Robert Hyde in his judge's robes, and bears the following words :—" Sir Robert Hyde, Lord Chief Justice of England, 1664, and benefactor to this City." The picture was painted for the Corporation in 1672, together with a portrait of Dr. Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of Salisbury, who had been translated to London in 1663. The portrait of Dr. Henchman was given in 1795, with others, to the collection of pictures at the Palace. In the Corporation Ledgers there appears the following :—

" At a meeting held on 15 January, 1672, it was reported as follows :—At ye last Counsell Mr. Christr. Gardiner of Bristoll painter was sworne a free cittizen and gave to ye use of ye Chamber £x and is to draw the pictures of ye Lord Chief Justice Hyde decd. and of ye Lord Bp. of London " (Dr. Humphrey Henchman).

It is quite possible that in return for being made a freeman of the City Mr. Gardiner had also to paint the two pictures without remuneration. It is an interesting fact, that the Mayor of Salisbury at this time was also named Christopher Gardiner. In 1683 Mr. Xp'ofer Gardiner was paid four pounds for " paynting the King's Armes and the Chappell " at the Trinity Hospital.

" Sep. 11, 1635. At this Councell yt is agreed by the comon consent of this Companye, That yf Mr. John Dove nowe Maior of this Cittye shalbe questioned, troubled, or put to anye chardge or expence touching or concerning the Rate or Taxe by hym made for the raysing of the sume of three hundred pounds appointed and agreed to be raysed within the Cittye, the several wards and members thereof towards the providing and furnish'g A Shippe of Warr of the burden of seaven hundred Tunnes for his Ma$^{ti's}$ service to be p'vided by the Countie of Wiltes by vertue of his Ma^{ties} Writte bearing Teste quarto die Augusti'iam vltimo, That then the said Mr. John Dove nowe Maior his heires, executors and administrators shalbe defended and saved harmless of all losses, chardges, damages and expens's by this Companye." (Corporation Ledger.)

Robert Hyde's views respecting ship money led to a scene at a meeting of the Corporation, which was held at the Council House in March, 1641, for the purpose of electing two members of Parliament, the offenders being Alderman Maurice Aylerugg and Councillor Richard Phelps.

"The Sheriffs warrant for election beinge reade and the Recorder signifyinge his willingness to serve in Parliam[t] for the Citty if they pleased to make choyce of him desired the Mayor and Councell to proceed to the election, the sayd Mr. Aylerugg then in the open public Councell openly sayd, That their religion and liberties were at stake and that it would concerne them to choose such men as were well affected in Religion towards the Comon wealth. Therefore if there were any amongst them who had declared himselfe an enemy to the traininge upp of youth in learninge, such a man was not fitt to be putt in election or serve in Parliament, so if any man amongst them had declared himselfe an enemy to the preachinge of the word of God, that man was not fitt to be put in election. Unto wch the sayd Richard Phelps wth some others sayinge that if there be any such pson amongst them, it were fitt he were known. Mr. Aylerugg sayd Yes, there is such amongst us, Mr. Recorder is the man. Whereto the Recorder sayd you have charged me very farr and I will concearne you to make it good or otherwise I may not putt it upp at yr hands. Unto wch the sayd Mr. Aylerugg replied, is it not true? Can you deny it? I will justifie it. And the sayd Richard Phelps sayd Nay tis true.

Then the sayd Mr. Aylerugg proceeded and sayd wee all knowe how heavy the Shipp money lies uppon us, and what a greiveance it is to the whole Kingdome, yet Mr. Recorder hath therein declared himself so farr, that he hath adjudged the case farther than the Judges have done, for they onely have judged that the Kinge may send out writts to leavy money for the providing of shipps. But the Recorder hath judged it that an executor is chargeable to pay the same taxed on his testator. And therefore I holde the Recorder a man not fitt to be named or putt in election. . . . . The sayd Richard Phelps. in a very uncivill manner stood upp and sayd, That it was no newes to have the Recorder of a town rejected; for the Recorder of London was refused an so was the Recorder of Excester and divers others and he knew no cause why theire Recorder should not be refused likewise, and sayd the reason was because Recorders were ryseinge men and must serve the tymes.

Which speeches and behaviour of the sayd Mr. Aylerugg and Mr. Phelps, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen doe conceave to be very greate offences, and the sayd Recorder in open Councell falsely and slanderously abused," &c. &c.

The result was that Aylerugg and Phelps were removed and suspended from the Corporation.

Sir Robert Hyde was one of twelve sons of a most interesting and distinguished family. The eldest son, Laurence, dying without male issue, Sir Robert, as the second son, succeeded to the estate at Heale, and to the house in The Close already alluded to. Laurence Hyde married Amphillis, daughter of Sir Richard Tichborne, Knight. She continued to live at Heale after her husband's death, and there sheltered Charles II. in his flight after the battle of Worcester. Laurence Hyde and his wife were buried in the Cathedral. Portraits of both of them, by Cornelius Jansen, are in the collection of Mr. M. H. W. Devenish, of Little Durnford House, near Salisbury. Some account of the careers of Sir Robert Hyde's many brothers will be read with interest. Sir Henry Hyde, a Turkey Merchant, British Consul in the Morea, and Internuncio for Charles II., was, by the Grand Vizier, delivered over to the Parliament at the Rebellion, and beheaded on 4th March, 1650–51, before the Royal Exchange, his state of health at the time being such that he had only a few days to live (*England's Black Tribunal*, vii. edition, p. 219. London, 1747). There is a monument to Sir Henry Hyde in Salisbury Cathedral, evidently erected after the Restoration. Alexander Hyde was Bishop of Salisbury from 1655 to 1667. There is a beautiful brass to his memory in the South Aisle of Salisbury Cathedral. Edward Hyde, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was presented to the

rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire, in 1643, but after 1645 the living was sequestered from him for disaffection to the Parliament. In 1658 he obtained through the influence of his exiled kinsman, Edward Hyde, the Lord Chancellor, letters patent for the Deanery of Windsor, but died on August 16, 1659, at Salisbury, before he could enjoy his preferment. He was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. Sir Frederick Hyde who was at Heale with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Laurence Hyde, when Charles II. came there, was a Serjeant-at-Law, and became Chief Justice of South Wales in 1676. Thomas Hyde was appointed Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral, on the promotion of Dr. Henchman in 1660 to the Bishopric of Salisbury. James Hyde, M.D., was Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford (*vide* Evelyn's Diary, August 24th, 1664). He died in 1661, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford. There is a paten at Salisbury Cathedral, presented by James Hyde. Willaim Hyde was in Holy Orders, and was a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Sir Robert Hyde's other brothers were Sir Francis, born 1601, was Secretary to the Earl of Denbigh, Ambassador at Venice, where he died, s.p.; Nicholas, who was born in 1611, and Charles, who died as an infant in 1619. As already stated, Charles II. was sheltered at Heale by Mrs. Laurence Hyde in 1651, during his flight from Worcester. Mr. Allen Fea, in his interesting book, *The Flight of the King*, says:—

"Charles having had a long conference with Dr. Humphrey Henchman (who had been one of the prebendaries of Salisbury, and after the Restoration became Bishop of Salisbury and in 1663 Bishop of London), retired to rest, and on the following morning, by the advice of Mrs. Hyde, took horse with Colonel Phelips as if resuming their journey, so as to delude the servants. But having wiled away the time in the neighbourhood of Stone-

henge until it became dusk, they returned, and were joined by Dr. Henchman in the fields near the house, who conducted the King to a hiding place, like that at Trent (where he had previously hidden), constructed and utilised at the times of religious persecution. Here he remained until October 13th, unbeknown to the household, with the exception of Mrs. Hyde and her sister, who attended personally to his wants."

Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion* says during this period "the King was kept informed of the efforts of Lord Wilmot and Colonel Phelips to procure a vessel by letters from them addressed to Dr. Henchman, and delivered into his hands by Mrs. Hyde." Both Colonel Robert Phelips and John Coventry, son of Lord Keeper Coventry, resided in The Close, and each were instrumental in Charles' escape, the King's Arms, in St. John's Street, Salisbury, being a rendezvous of his supporters both before and after Worcester. As before stated, Sir Robert Hyde came, by the demise of his brother Laurence without male issue, into possession of the Heale House and estate in the Amesbury Valley, the spot where Charles II. lay concealed after Worcester. With this estate he inherited as heirlooms the jewellery given to his father by Anne, the Queen Consort of James I.

Referring to this subject, Mr. James Waylen, in an interesting paper entitled *The Wiltshire Compounders*, which he communicated to the Wilts Archæological Magazine, vol. xxiv., says on pp. 93, 94 :—

"He (Sir Robert Hyde) appears to have been very solicitous that the landed estate containing so memorable a feature as Heale House should, together with the aforesaid relics, always belong to a Hyde, and finally revert to an Earl of Clarendon. With this view, in a settlement of his property, which he effected two years before his death, he passed over the daughters of his brother Laurence, who had lived on the estate before himself,

in favour of the sons of his next brother, Alexander Hyde, Bishop of Salisbury ; and, in default of issue, then to the sons of other brothers. Such was the lawyer's dream ; but mark the issue of the scheme. In a very few years after Sir Robert's death, one of his nephews, Dr. Robert Hyde, cut off the entail, and left Heale to his sister, the widow of Dr. Levinz, Bishop of Sodor and Man. This lady left the estates, worth more than £2000 a year, together with all the heirlooms aforesaid, to Matthew Frampton, M.D., of Oxford, who had married her only daughter, and from Dr. Frampton, who died in 1742, the estate passed in succession to his three nephews, Thomas Bull, Edward Polhill, and Simon Polhill ; and these three all dying without male issue, then to a cousin, William Bowles, a Canon of Salisbury. . . This Canon Bowles' son William married Dinah, the fifth daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. Thus it came to pass, that a spot consecrated to Royalism, became the abode of a lady who piqued herself, not a little, on her relationship to the Usurper. Here it was that Dr. Samuel Johnson came to pay a visit to his friend William Bowles (Whig though he was), and in the very parlour, probably, where the fugitive Charles II. had supped in disguise, the Doctor and his friend laid their plans for a new and improved life of Oliver Cromwell " (*vide* Boswell's account of that visit).

Boswell does not say that the new life of Cromwell was planned at Heale, but his dates indicate it.

No. 4. SIR SAMUEL EYRE.

(Size of Picture, 30in. by 25in.).

SIR SAMUEL EYRE, Justice of the King's Bench, 1694.

This portrait, which was presented to the Corporation by Alderman Ballard in 1789, is a beautifully painted picture, but the name of the artist is unknown. Samuel Eyre was a descendant of John Eyre, of Wedhampton, Wilts, Esquire, two of whose younger sons, by his second marriage, settled in Salisbury as merchants. Robert, the ancestor of Samuel, was M.P. for Salisbury in 1557, and Mayor of the City in 1558. John was Mayor in 1567. Robert Eyre's son Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rogers, of Poole, of the ancient Dorset family of that name, and who was Mayor in 1587, was the grandfather of Robert Eyre, the father of Samuel, who is pourtrayed in the picture. He was baptised in St. Thomas' Church in 1633. In the year 1660 Samuel Eyre purchased New House, in the parish of Downton, from his cousin, William Eyre, and in 1692 he was called to the degree of Sergeant-at-Law. Sir Samuel Eyre was knighted and appointed a Judge of the King's Bench in 1694. He died at Lancaster whilst on circuit in September, 1698, and was buried in the Lancaster Parish Church, where there is a fine bust of him and also a monument to his memory. In July, 1699, his remains were removed to the Eyre vault, which at that time stood in the choir of St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury. The two painted alabaster monuments, one to Thomas Eyre and his wife Elizabeth, and the other to their son Christopher Eyre, who founded the Eyre's Almshouses and other charities in

Salisbury, were removed from the choir and placed in the south choir aisle, above the new vault which was granted by the Vestry in 1723 to Sir Samuel's eldest son, Sir Robert Eyre, who had received the appointment of Recorder of Salisbury during his father's lifetime, and who was successively Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas. Sir Robert's remains were placed in this vault in 1735, as also the remains of his wife and his son, both of whom predeceased him. Among the many interesting memorials to members of the Eyre family in St. Thomas' Church there is a quaint rhyming brass, now hidden beneath the choir stalls. Both this brass, and one of the alabaster monuments before alluded to, are to the memory of the same lady, viz., Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Eyre. The brass bears the following inscription :—

EYRE

Happie Elizabeth late wife of
the Worll. Thomas Eyre
She is not heere but gone to blisse
heere is her happie dust
She is not heere for Gods shee is
an Heir with all the juste
Its needlesse heere to blaze her fame
for well was knowne her life
Her wisedome good report and name
her true Love as a wife
Yea her true Love as freinde to all
Her Harte no pride did love
But Loved and helpte the poore and thral
Yea lov'd the Lord above
Whoe hath her cround with peace and joye
With happines and reste
And theare shall be without annoye
With blessed Saints still bleste
Died 24 Decembris Ao. Dni. 1612.
The said Thomas and Elizabeth
had 9 sonnes & 6 daughters.

The following is an extract from the Corporation Ledgers relating to the presentation of the portrait to the Corporation :—

"At a meeting, November 18th, 1789, Mr. Edward Ballard having made an offer of the portrait of his maternal grandfather, Sir Samuel Eyre, Kt., Recorder of Salisbury, to be placed in the New Council House, Resolved that the picture be accepted and hung under the direction of the Chamberlain, and that the thanks of the Council be given to Mr. Ballard."

The picture was, by order of the Council, lent to Miss Benson, to be copied, on 24th June, 1818. Mr. Ballard was in error in describing Sir Samuel as Recorder. The Corporation Ledger shows that it was his son Robert who was elected as Deputy-Recorder in 1693. In 1695, upon the death of his relative, Sir Giles Eyre, this Robert Eyre succeeded him as Recorder of Sarum. He was also M.P. for the City in 1698 and six succeeding Parliaments. This statement is supported by a pamphlet published in 1831, the title page of which is as follows :—" Remarks on the Office of Deputy-Recorder of Salisbury in a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. William Earl of Radnor, Recorder. By Robert Benson, Esq., M.A., of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Deputy-Recorder of Salisbury." The pamphlet sets forth Mr. Benson's views with reference to a dispute as to the right of the Deputy-Recorder to vote at a Council meeting when the Recorder himself was present and voted. Mr. Benson says :—

"Thomas Eyre, Alderman of New Sarum, who died in 1628, was the progenitor of the Eyres of Brickworth and those of New House, of the Brickworth branch, was Deputy-Recorder Giles Eyre, 1675, afterwards Sir Giles Eyre, Knight, a Justice of the King's Bench and Recorder of Sarum, 1688 to 1695. Of the New House Branch was Sir Samuel Eyre, Knight, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, who married Martha Lucy of the Charlecote family, in the County of Warwick, and whose

son, Sir Robert Eyre (who became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) is so often mentioned in this tract, and who was appointed Deputy-Recorder in 1693, and Recorder in 1695."

Sir Robert Eyre was, therefore, appointed Recorder of Salisbury three years before his father's death, and continued to hold the office for a very long period, as will be seen by the Corporation Ledgers, in which the following entry appears :—

"Council Meeting, November 13th, 1734. The Mayor reported he had, with three other members of the Chamber, waited upon the Right Honble. the Lord Chief Justice Eyre, the Recorder of the City, with the tender of all the arrears of his salary, and upon the offer being made him, his Lordship was pleased, in a handsome and generous manner, to refuse it, and to express his great obligations to the Corporation and his readiness at all times to serve it."

dull ½ l. copy (stone wide-length' window.

No. 5. WILLIAM III.

(Size of Picture, 50in. by 40in.).

WILLIAM III., 1688—1701.

There appears to be no record of how the Corporation became possessed of this picture, or by whom it was painted. The Charter granted by James II. in 1685 to replace the old one which they had been obliged to surrender, was a great disappointment to the citizens. By this Charter the King made his brother-in-law, Laurence Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer, the Recorder of Salisbury. The Corporation solicited him to name Giles Eyre as his deputy, but in vain. Mr. Benson, in his pamphlet, says :—

"During the interval between the surrender of the Charters and the Revolution, the old Corporation Ledger books present an odious picture of Royal power. The Council of Salisbury, although now owing their very existence to James II., were not yet deemed sufficiently subservient to the Court, and we find the Privy Council not only displacing the Mayor on some frivolous pretext, but 25 other members of the Corporation, while a writ of mandamus was issued to supply their places with more convenient instruments of the King's pleasure."

Such was the state of public affairs in the City of Salisbury when the approach of the Prince of Orange alarmed the King in the midst of his designs on English liberty. The King being aroused to a sense of his danger, issued a Royal Proclamation on October 27th, 1688, announcing to the people of Salisbury that their surrendered Charters were restored to them. This event took place on the anniversary on which the members of the Town Council were displaced. Giles Eyre then became Recorder, and one of the earliest

acts of William and Mary was the promotion of Eyre to the rank of a Judge of the King's Bench. On November 5th, 1688, the Prince of Orange, accompanied by 13,000 troops, landed at Torbay. Three days later he seized Exeter, where he remained nine days, receiving a very hearty welcome from the people of the city. In the meantime James II. had ordered his army to assemble at Salisbury in preparation for the expected attack of William, but many of the English King's most trusted officers left him, whereas every day brought to William's assistance persons distinguished by their birth or estates. Lord Cornbury, son of the Earl of Clarendon, Colonel of Dragoons, left Salisbury under pretence of an order from the King to beat up one of the enemy's advanced posts. He took with him his own regiment and " those horse of Berwick, St. Albans and Fenwick," and with the greater part of his men went over to the Prince of Orange at Exeter. A few days later, Lord Churchill, afterwards first Duke of Marlborough, who at the time was a Lieutenant-General, and in command of the King's army at Salisbury, advised James to push on and inspect the Royalist army at Warminster. Instead of doing this, the King, after a Council of War, which was held in Salisbury on Nov. 24, decided to retreat, and the same night Churchill escaped and joined William at Axminster, to which town the Prince of Orange had advanced from Exeter.

Northey, in his *Popular History of Salisbury*, says the City and neighbourhood was thronged with the King's soldiers, and on Sunday, November 18th, three of James' best regiments entered the City. The King arrived on the 19th, and was conducted by the Mayor to the Palace. Next

day he addressed his army in Salisbury. Owing to the excitement and his anxiety, his nose commenced to bleed, and his superstitious fears were aggravated by the accidental falling of a representation of a crown which had been placed over the door of the Council House, the fall taking place just at the time he was declaring that he would shed his last drop of blood in defence of the Protestant cause. James fled from Salisbury through Andover, where his son-in-law, husband of his daughter Anne, also abandoned him, and so on to London. On the 14th of December, William of Orange entered Salisbury with his army amidst great rejoicings. The Mayor and Aldermen went out to Berwick to meet him, and he entered the City amidst the frantic cheers of the people and the ringing of the church bells. William slept at the Palace, and the next day left the City in pursuit of James' troops. In the Prince's train was his chaplain and adviser, Gilbert Burnet, who was within a few weeks to occupy as Bishop the palace in which the Prince and his followers found a temporary resting-place.

The City Chamberlain's accounts show the following payments :—

Payd ffor the Prince of Orange's letter to elect convencon^{rs} xxj^{s}. vj^{d}.

To Mr. Recorder for obtayneing the surrender of the Charter v^{s}.

Given to the Souldiers when the Kinge and Queene were proclaymed v^{s}.

Gave the men that burnt the Pope on the Coronation day v^{s}.

To Peter Tynham for wyne on the day the Kinge and Queene were proclaymed x^{li}. ii^{s}. vi^{d}.

To Edward Wastfield for Wyne on the same day to treat the Lord Bp. v^{li}. ix^{s}. o^{d}.

Repd. C. Haskins, The ancient trade guilds of Salisbury, 1912 p. 259.

No. 6. WILLIAM WINDOVER.

(Size of Picture, 40in. by 36in.).

WILLIAM WINDOVER, Merchant, Benefactor of the Salisbury Company of Shoemakers, 1632.

This quaint and interesting portrait was presented to the City by Alderman Woodlands in 1879. The picture bears the following inscription :— " Mr. William Windover, borne in Newe Sarum, deceased ye XXXI. of January 1632, hath given unto our companie of Shoomakers ye some of fifty pounds. His soulle restteth with God for ever. Amen." In three of the corners of the picture is a coat of arms, and in the fourth a merchant's mark, inscribed respectively :—" I breed him " ; " But I fedd him " ; " I made him free " ; " Yet known by me." The first is his family coat of arms, the second the arms of the Merchant Adventurers of Hamburg, the third the arms of the Drapers' Company, and the fourth his merchant's mark with the date 1633. Below are the names of the wardens and the chamberlain of the Shoemakers' Company, as follows :— " William Spearing and John Sherston, wardens ; Ralph Pasby, chamberleyne." The picture depicts William Windover holding in his hand a letter bearing the following inscription :—" To my loving friend, Mr. William Windover, Merchant in Hamburg." William Windover was born in St. Martin's parish. His father, Edward Windover, who is described in several documents as a gentleman, was an Alderman of the City, and was chosen Mayor in October, 1595. Amongst the documents in the Muniment Room at Salisbury is one in excellent condition, except that

the Corporate seal is broken, dated May, 1595, from which it appears that Edward Windover and seven others were appointed as a Committee, or deputation, of the Corporation to attend the Lords of the Privy Council in connection with the hearing and determining of all questions between the Bishop and the Mayor and Commonalty. William Windover's uncle—John Windover—was also an Alderman of the City, and served the office of Mayor in 1618. William Windover, who is represented in the portrait, was a churchwarden of St. Martin's Church in 1627, and was buried in the church in 1632. In the church is a memorial stone with four corner shields, which were originally charged with armorial bearings, with inscriptions similar to those which appear on the portrait. Hatcher in his history describes another portrait of William Windover, which belonged to the Bakers' Company, to which he left £50. The coats of arms on this picture are similar to those on the portrait in the Council Chamber, but Hatcher says the third are those of the Salters' Company. The inscription on this picture is :—" Mr. William Windover, Merchant in Newe Sarum, deceased ye xxxi. of January, 1632, hath given to the Company of Bakers ye some of fifty pounds, to be ynjoyed, five pounds to a man yerely, for ever, Amen." The wardens' names on the picture are :—" John Odell, William Webb, wardens, 1634." Mr. T. H. Baker, in his book on St. Martin's parish, gives a list of benefactors to the parish, and the following entries appear in the list :—

" 1618—Edward Windover Alderman of this Cittie gave an annuity of £1 13s. 4d. yeerlly for ever towards the bindinge of poor children apprentices."

"1618—John Windover Alderman of this Cittie gave £5, the interest to be distributed yeerley for ever amongst the poor of the parish."

"1632—William Windover of this Cittie Marchante gave the some of fifety poundes to the ffabrique of this Church for the reparation thereof as neede shalle require."

The name of John Windover, of Sarum (probably that of a son or nephew of William Windover), appears in the list of *Compounders for Wiltshire* during the Commonwealth :—

"John Windover, of New Sarum, gentleman, was a Captain in arms against the Parliament, and commanded a company under the Lord Hopton. He quitted the Royal army early in 1645, took the two oaths, and retired into private life. In his defence, he relates how he was carried prisoner to Fallersdowne Castle, near Sarum, being then a garrison for the Parliament, and continued there a prisoner, until he gave a bond unto the Wilts Committee there residing, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of £1000, to appear before them at three days' warning and not to depart from his own home at Sarum without leave. He obtained permission to go to London and compound. His houses in Salisbury were returned as worth £10 per annum, his lands at Stratford £30 and his goods £40. He got the Committee which sat at Longford (Castle), consisting of Alexander Thistlethwayte, Humphrey Ditton, Robert Good, and Richard Hill, to certify that his life estate was charged with an annuity of £15 to his sister Katharine, for this an abatement was made of £14, and his fine was fixed at £39, 5 August 1646.—(*Wilts Archæological Mag.* vol. XXIV.)

The new Orders and Constitutions for the Company, or Guild, of Shoemakers, of which William Windover was a benefactor, were made in the reign of James I., date 1612. The document is in the Muniment Room with others of a similar nature. These documents are of great interest, especially that relating to the Butchers' Guild, an original manuscript on several sheets of parchment.

Dahl. on

No. 7. QUEEN ANNE.

(*Size of Picture, 90in. by 60in.*).

QUEEN ANNE, 1701—1714.

This portrait, by Dahl, was purchased by the Council in 1738. The *County Magazine* for June, 1786, contains the following paragraph, amongst several extracts from an old note book, dated November, 1738 :— "The Salisbury Corporation has purchased an original painting of Queen Anne, by Dahl, for their Council Chamber. This picture was originally painted by Mr. Dahl for the October Club, which met at the Bell Tavern in King Street, Westminster." The members of the Club belonged to the Tory party, the majority being Members of Parliament. Dean Swift was connected with this institution, and is said to have done his best to appease the violent partisan animosities of the members. At the death of Queen Anne, as a result of the split in the Tory party over the succession, and the advent of the Whigs to office at the commencement of the reign of George the First, the October Club ceased to exist. The *County Magazine* continues :—"The picture was then purchased by Sir Jacob Banks, and passed into possession of his son, Jacob Banks, Esq., and later was bought by a Mr. James Willis, of Ringwood, who has sold it to the Corporation." The following extracts are from the Corporation Ledger for the year 1738 :—

Nov. 11, 1738. "It is agreed that Mr. Recorder do write to Mr. Willis, that in consideration of £80 and a picture of Queen

Anne, if it can be obtained, the Corporation will assign over to him all their right and interest in Thomas Newman's house, as well as the bond for £50 and the said Thomas Newman's mortgage."

Dec. 7, 1738. "It is agreed that Mr. Recorder do write Mr. Willis, that the Committee do accept of his proposal, provided that the picture of Queen Anne be delivered at 20 guineas, in part payment of the money by him to be paid."

"At a meeting of the Town Council held on the 29th of December, 1738, John Baker, Mayor, in the chair, it is agreed that Mr. Willis' proposals relating to Thomas Newman's affairs be accepted, and that the common seal be affixed to the conveyance now read, and that the picture of Queen Anne be now accepted for twenty guineas in part of the consideration money."

The City Chamberlain's accounts for the year 1701—1702 include the following payments :—

"Expenses at the proclaiming of Queen Anne ix^{li}. xiij^{s}. vj^{d}.
ffor cleaning and mending the Maces xij^{s}. vj^{d}.
Expences at the Coronation Day xxij^{li}. iii^{s}. vj^{d}.
Expences of proclaiming war against ffrance and Spain xvij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Paid that which was expended the Thanksgiving day for the success of the Queen's armes in fflanders, including payments to the Mummers, Morris dancers, Trumpeters, faggots for bonfires, Tobacco, Pipes, a Hamerkin of Beer, Wine, &c., xiij^{li}. xvij^{s}. vj^{d}."

The following is taken from an interesting account of Salisbury politics in the reign of Queen Anne, by H. C. Foxcroft, in *Memorials of Old Wiltshire*, pub. by Bemrose & Sons, 1906 :—

"It appears that in the year following the battle of Blenheim, the Bishop of Salisbury (Burnet), who was a keen politician, in his 'zeal to serve and please the Queen,' interfered in the Parliamentary election, by giving his support to the Whig candidate (Harris), who unsuccessfully endeavoured to wrest the seat from 'Charles Fox, Citizen,' who had been paymaster of the forces in Ireland, this conduct of the Bishop's 'raised a most violent storm' against him on the part of the extreme Tories; who, he the Bishop suggests, had by many bad practices secured a majority in the Corporation. . . . Disorders ensued in the City which are amusingly described by the celebrated Daniel

Defoe, then travelling through England incognito (as an agent of the moderate Tories) on a mission of political conciliation. . . Meanwhile the good prelate ruefully recognised the extent of his initial error, occasioned (as he consolingly reminds himself) 'by my too forward zeal to serve and please the Queen.' Things of that sort, he moralizes, draw very bad consequences after them, and this has raised an anger against me which will follow me as long as I live."

In 1710 the Corporation voted a loyal address to the Queen, but the Bishop's feelings towards the "City Fathers" do not appear to have improved. Mr. Foxcroft continues, "In his own Cathedral on the Sunday following, he seized the opportunity of preaching at the City Fathers; this sermon was never printed, but, his opponents maintain that he charged them with 'Tumults,' 'Riots,' 'Mobs.' 'He tells us,' exclaims an indignant advocate for the Council, 'that in our professions of loyalty and obedience to the Queen and State, we are turned rebels to God.'" The Corporation, exasperated by this unbecoming onslaught, retorted on the following Thursday in a manner at least equally offensive; when the Bishop ascended the pulpit of St. Thomas' Church to preach the weekly lecture, the municipality in a body rose and left the church. Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters* says,—Michael Dahl was an eminent portrait painter, born in Stockholm in 1656, who received instruction from the Swedish Court painter, Klocke. At the age of 22 he came to England, and afterwards travelled through France and Italy, where he studied for many years. Whilst at Rome he painted the portrait of the celebrated Christiana, Queen of Sweden. In 1688 he returned to England, where he found Sir Godfrey Kneller rising to the head of his profession, and he (Dahl) had

the merit to distinguish himself as no mean competitor. Queen Anne sat to him, and he was also favoured with the patronage of Prince George. He died in 1743, aged 87.

On 14th June, 1707, the citizens received a Charter from Queen Anne which settled differences that had arisen as to the mode and time of electing the Councillors and Aldermen. The Charter confirmed former liberties granted, and pardoned irregularities committed. Fine paid 10 marks sterling.—Great Seal (green).

JOHN, DUKE OF SOMERSET.

Painted by Sir Peter Lely.

Photo. Royal Photo Co., Sarum.

School copy – Blind in Reg.
Original (by ?) at St. John's, Cambridge
(This is rather different)

No. 8. JOHN, DUKE OF SOMERSET.

(*Size of Picture, 36in. by 28in.*).

JOHN, DUKE OF SOMERSET, obt. 1675, Benefactor to this City.

This fine portrait was painted by Sir Peter Lely. John, Duke of Somerset, was born in 1628, and was a member of Parliament for Marlborough from 1661 to 1671. He succeeded to the title in 1671, on the death of his nephew, William Seymour, and a year later became Recorder of Lichfield. The same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Wilts and Somerset. In the year 1674 he gave to the Corporation £3000 to purchase land upon trust, the proceeds to be for ever paid yearly, and employed for apprenticing poor children born within the City of New Sarum. This money was invested in the purchase of the Farm of Laverstock, in Dorsetshire. The picture was purchased by the Corporation in 1694, there being an entry on September 27th, 1694, as follows:— "Ordered that the Chamberlin doe procure the picture of His Grace the late John Duke of Somersett, and that the same be paid for out of the Chamber revenue, his Grace having been a worthy benefactor to the poor of this Citty." Hoare's *History of Modern Wiltshire* states that John, Duke of Somerset, died at Amesbury in 1675, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. His Duchess, who was the daughter of Sir Edward Alston, President of the College of Physicians, died in 1692, and was buried in St. Michael's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Her

charitable bequest to Westminster took the form of pensions to deserving old women, which charity still bears her name. The greater part of her fortune was left to philanthropic objects at Oxford and Cambridge, and in her native County of Wiltshire. Hoare adds:—"To her charity also is owing the noble almshouse at Froxfield, in Wilts, for 30 widows." Horace Walpole informs us that Sir Peter Lely, our celebrated portrait painter, died of apoplexy while engaged in taking the likeness of this Duchess. Pieter Van der Faes, better known as Sir Peter Lely, was born in 1618 at Soest, in Westphalia, where his father (a Captain of Infantry, who had changed his name from Van der Faes to Lely) was in garrison. He studied under Pieter Franz de Grebber at Haarlem for about two years. On the death of Van Dyck in 1640 he determined to visit England, where he arrived the following year. He first painted landscapes with historical figures; but finding that portrait painting was more encouraged here than any other branch of art, he devoted himself to it, imitating the style of Van Dyck. At the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Mary in 1643, he was presented to Charles I., and painted his portrait and those of William and the Princess. He remained in England during the Commonwealth, and painted the portrait of Cromwell. At the Restoration Charles II. appointed him his principal painter, and made him a baronet. From 1662 to his death he lived in the Piazza, Covent Garden. He was seized with apoplexy while painting the portrait of the Duchess of Somerset. He died in 1680, and was buried by torchlight in the Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, where his bust, by Grinling Gibbons, was destroyed by

fire in 1795. Lely's collections of works of art and his other effects were sold after his death, and produced the very large sum for the time of £26,000. His will, in which he bequeathes fifty pounds towards the building of St. Paul's, was printed for the Camden Society in 1863. The number of his portraits in private hands is very great. (Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters*, London, Geo. Bell & Sons, 1902).

Near to Lawrence, but less flashy -
Quite good

No. 9. JOHN DOUGLAS, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

(*Size of Picture*, 60*in.* *by* 48*in.*).

JOHN DOUGLAS, Bishop of Salisbury, 1791—1807.

This portrait, which was painted by Muller, was presented to the Council in 1820 by the daughter of the Bishop. On September 28th, 1820, the Mayor laid before the Council the following letter, which had been addressed to the Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. John Fisher) by Miss Douglas :—

" My dear Lord,—The Portrait of my father that has hitherto been at the Palace, being allotted to me, it is my intention to request the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury to accept of it. May I therefore beg your Lordship in my name to make this known to them, and you may add that I feel a satisfaction in showing them this mark of respect, recollecting the high estimation in which they held my late father, and as a return for the regard which they have so fully evinced for my late lamented brother.—I remain, my dear Lord, your obliged and sincere, Elizabeth Douglas."

The Corporation gratefully accepted the portrait, and the following resolution was entered on the minutes :—" That this Council is highly gratified by the present made to the Corporation by Miss Douglas of the portrait of her revered father, and will place the same in an appropriate place in testimony of the regard which they bore towards Bishop Douglas in his lifetime, and yet bear towards his descendants." On September 28th, 1828, the Council granted permission to the Rev. Canon Macdonald to have a copy made of Bishop Douglas' picture, and the permission was

also granted to Mr. Douglas in July, 1858. John Douglas, who was born on the 14th July, 1721, was the second son of Archibald Douglas, Merchant, of Pittenween, Fifeshire. After attending a school in Dunbar, he was in 1736 entered as a commoner at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In 1738 he was elected to a Warner Exhibition at Balliol, where Adam Smith was his contemporary, he graduated as B.A. in 1740, took the M.A. degree in 1743, and the following year was ordained Deacon and appointed Chaplain to the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. In this capacity he was present at the battle of Fontenoy. On the return of the army to England, John Douglas gave up his Chaplaincy, and in 1747 he was ordained Priest, and made Curate of Tilehurst, near Reading. After holding various appointments John Douglas became known as an acute and vigorous writer ; he was the author of various political pamphlets, and in 1763 edited *Lord Clarendon's Diary and Letters* with a preface, and at the request of Lord Sandwich he edited the *Journals of Captain Cook.* He continued to write political papers, some of which appeared in the *Public Advertiser* of 1770—71 over the signatures of " Tacitus " and " Marlius." Oliver Goldsmith has rendered his name popular in his poem, " Retaliation," by pronouncing Douglas " the scourge of imposters, the terror of Quacks." These words allude to the essay written by Douglas exposing the forgeries of Launder, who had endeavoured to undermine the fame of Milton. John Douglas was given a Canonry at Windsor, which he exchanged in 1776 for a Canonry at St. Paul's. In 1778 he was elected F.R.S. and F.S.A., and in 1787 was made a trustee of the British Museum, whilst later in the same year

he was created Bishop of Carlisle. In 1788 he became Dean of Windsor, and was translated from Carlisle to Salisbury in 1791. It may be mentioned here that the Corporation formerly had in their possession the portraits of Bishop Henchman (1660—1663), Bishop Burnet (1689—1715), and Bishop Talbot (1715—1721). The pictures of Burnet and Talbot were donations by the Prelates themselves to the City. That of Bishop Henchman was painted by Mr. Christopher Gardiner, of Bristol, in 1672, after Dr. Henchman's translation to London (*vide* reference to picture No. 3—Sir Robert Hyde). In the year 1795, however, the Council presented these three pictures to Bishop Douglas, who was forming a collection of pictures of his predecessors, to be preserved as heirlooms at the Palace at Salisbury. At the same time the Corporation lent the Bishop the portrait of Bishop Seth Ward, in order that a copy of it might be made for the collection. The following is an extract from the Corporation Ledgers :—

"At a Council meeting held on the 18th of November, 1795, the Chamberlain read from a letter from the Bishop, his acknowledgements for the gift from the Council of the portraits of Bishops Henchman, Burnet and Talbot, which he proposes to leave as heirlooms. It was also resolved that the portrait of Bishop Seth Ward be lent to the Bishop in order to be copied."

Bishop Douglas died of gradual decay on May 18th, 1807, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

No. 10. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH.

(*Size of Picture, 22in. by 20in.*).

WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH, Lord High Treasurer, 1520—1598.

This picture, up to the year 1906, hung in the Council Chamber unnamed, but from an examination of other portraits of him, and the description of his personal appearance in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the author, with the assistance of Mr. A. R. Malden, F.S.A., succeeded in establishing the identity of the individual represented on the canvas as William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer. An exhaustive search of the Corporation Ledgers, however, has not resulted in the discovery of the source from which the Corporation obtained the portrait. The great Lord Burleigh was born in 1520, his father being a Royal Page, and later on Groom of the Robes and Constable of Warwick Castle. William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, received his early education at Grantham Grammar School, and at 15 years of age he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, afterwards studying law at Gray's Inn.

"In Mary's reign," says the *Dictionary of National Biography*, "he was sent on a mission to bring Cardinal Pole to England. Later on he seems to have held aloof from public life and got into communication with Princess Elizabeth. When Mary died he was the first to receive unqualified expression of esteem from the new Queen, and she at once appointed him Chief Secretary of State. In 1563 Cecil was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, but declined the honour. On the 25th of February, 1571, he was created Baron of Burghley, but at this time he

writes to a friend, 'If you list to write truly, The poorest Lord in England.' The following year he was installed a Knight of the Garter, and the same year he became Lord High Treasurer of England. In youth he was a lithe and spare figure with a brown beard, which became very white in his old age, and a nose somewhat large for his face. His portraits are very numerous, but none of them are of any conspicuous merit."

He was father of Robert Cecil, who was created by James I. in 1604 Viscount Cranborne, and in 1605 Earl of Salisbury. This Robert Cecil, it may be interesting to note, at one time had a house in The Close, Salisbury. The crest of the Cecils before the creation of the Earldom, viz., a garb supported by two lions rampant, appears on the cornice over the fireplace in the large drawing-room of this house, which is the third on the north side of The Close from St. Ann's Gate. In 1593 the Corporation appealed to the Lord High Treasurer, in consequence of the "indirect dealings" of the Bishop. The following is a short extract from a full quotation which appears in *Hatcher's History*, taken from the Burleigh papers in the British Museum :—

"July 23, 1593. That in the year and month last above expressed, by the sinister practice of John Coldwell, the Bishop of Sarum, and his complices, a commission was procured for the seizing of the subsides within the City, under the great seal—and then upon conference had thereupon by the Mayor and his brethren, it was concluded that Mr. Giles Hutchyns then Mayor, should travel unto the Lord Keeper for the tyme being, for the reversing of the said commission; who did presently travel unto the Court and there complain unto the Lord Keeper, of the bishops indirect dealings in obtaining the said commission, and the Lord Keeper did forthwith grant a new commission for the said subsides according to the former style and precedent."

In this address to the Lord Keeper, or the Lord High Treasurer, the citizens claimed the various indulgences, which they had in the past obtained by the favour of the Prelates, as a matter of right,

and strove to set aside the few remaining proofs of their feudal dependence. The following extracts are from *An Appreciation of William Cecil, Lord Burghley,* which appears in *Ten Tudor Statesmen,* by Arthur D. Innes :—

"Intellectually, he lacked imagination, while no statesman was ever endowed with a more imperturbably shrewd common sense, which served as perpetual ballast to counteract the flightiness of his mistress. . . . Burghley's extreme caution was due, not to lack of courage or of self-confidence, but to a thorough distrust of all emotional impulses. . . . He was lacking in creative imagination ; but he was, perhaps, the most thoroughly level-headed minister who has ever guided the destinies of England. . . . He cannot be elevated into an object of hero-worship. But he was precisely the type of man of whom his country had most need at the helm in the second half of the sixteenth century ; and he served her as perhaps no other man could have done, with unswerving patriotism, sturdy resolution, and infinite devotion to duty."

No. 11. KING CHARLES II.

(Size of Picture, 90in. by 54in.).

KING CHARLES II., 1660—1685.

This fine picture was purchased by the Corporation at a cost of £28 11s. 0d. in the year 1675. The Ledger gives no information respecting the artist from whom it was acquired. The City Chamberlain's account for the year 1675—6 shows a payment "ffor the Kinges Picture xxviij^{li} xj^{s} 0^{d}." The portrait was probably painted by the Salisbury artist Greenhill, who died in the following year (1676) and who had two years previously, viz., in 1673, painted for the Salisbury Corporation the beautiful portrait of Bishop Seth Ward, which still hangs in the Banqueting Room. A few years earlier, at which time Greenhill was a pupil of Sir Peter Lely, he is said to have copied some of Sir Peter's portraits, including that of Charles II., so well as to deceive the most expert of connoisseurs. The only other entry respecting this picture that can be traced in the Corporation Ledgers is dated November 29th, 1677, and is as follows:—"This Councell haveing lately purchased and gotten a large picture of his now Majestie King Charles the second, it is ordered that the lesser picture of his said Majestie now being in the Councell House be sold to Mr. William Clemens for a guinney which he now offered to give and pay for the same." There were many active adherents of the King in Salisbury and the neighbourhood. The Precentor Humphrey Henchman, Colonel Robert Phelips, and John Coventry, son of Lord Keeper Coventry, resided in The Close, and each were instrumental in Charles' escape, the King's Arms Inn in St. John's Street being a rendezvous of his supporters both before and after Worcester. Humphrey Henchman was in 1623 ap-

KING CHARLES II.

Painted (probably) by John Greenhill.

Photo. Royal Photo Co., Sarum.

pointed Precentor with a prebendal stall in Salisbury Cathedral, and held the Rectory of Portland to 1643. The Great Rebellion, says the *Dictionary of National Biography*, deprived Henchman, who was a devoted Royalist, of all his preferments. His rectory house and library at Portland were destroyed, and he had to pay £200 for composition with the Parliamentarians. He resided in a private capacity in The Close, Sarum, where he kept up a secret correspondence with Royalist leaders. We know from the King's own statement to Pepys and the *Boscobel Tracts* that early one October morning in 1648, Humphrey Henchman walked with the King from Heale to Clarendon Corner, where Colonel Wyndham and Colonel Phelips awaited him with a led horse, and so he continued his journey to Colonel Gunter's in Hampshire. At the Restoration Humphrey Henchman was appointed Bishop of Salisbury, and he then set about the restoration of the Cathedral and palace after the devastations of the Puritans. In 1663 he was translated to the See of London and made Lord High Almoner. He died in 1675, and was buried in the south aisle of Fulham Church.

Speaking of the time when the Prince (Charles II.)was invited to return and resume his hereditary rights, Hatcher says :—

"The signs of the times had not escaped the attention of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, who had taken a considerable share in the transactions of this district (Salisbury), and had borne an active part in the political drama which had been playing for 20 years. His sagacity led him to anticipate the restoration of Royalty, and suggested to him also the policy of an early declaration in favour of the King. He appears at this juncture to have attended the Corporate assemblies, in the capacity of 'Counsel to the City,' and exercised considerable influence in their deliberations. At all events he persuaded Mr. Abbott, the Mayor, to imitate his example, in seeking for shelter against the impending storm. They both repaired to London, were presented to his Majesty, and made a tender of their duty."

Mr. Swayne, in his *Gleanings from the Archives*, published in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, says :—

"In Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper's diary, preserved at St. Giles' and printed in 1859 by Mr. Christie, we find he was a great deal in Salisbury and was an active J.P. He at first generally stayed with Mr. Edward Tooker, who had married his father's sister, and who had a house in St. Edmund's, which some were inclined to think was St. Edmund's College. This Mr. Edward Tooker was a son of the Giles Tooker who had been Recorder of the City. Edward Tooker was also M.P. for the City from 1656—1660."

It may be explained that Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper stood for the borough of Downton in the election for the Long Parliament in 1640, when there was a double return, viz., of himself and Mr. Gorges. Both parties petitioned, and the Committee of Privileges, to whom the petition was referred, never reported, with the consequence that the borough remained open all through the long contest that ensued. Sir Anthony joined the King's party at Oxford in 1643, but left his Majesty in the following year, compounding for all his penalties as a Royalist by a fine of £500. This fine was never paid, as he went over to the Parliament, and after taking part in several conflicts, he was nominated High Sheriff of Wilts in 1646. His wealth and great influence are shown by his expenditure; when as Sheriff he attended the Judges at Salisbury, "I had sixty men in liveries, and kept an ordinary for all gentlemen at 'Lawes,' four shillings, and two shillings for blue men, I paid for all." In 1657 Sir Anthony was exonerated by Oliver Cromwell from paying his fine of £500. Upon the restoration of the Rump Parliament in 1659 he successfully re-asserted his claim to take his seat as the Member for Downton, and used his influence in support of the restoration of the King. On the occasion of the Coronation of Charles II. (20th April, 1661)

Sir Anthony was raised to the Peerage as Baron Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles, and was created 1st Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672. There is an interesting sentence in the Abbott papers which says :—" As it fell to the lot of Thomas Abbott, as Mayor, to proclaim the King, in his official capacity, the people of Sarum humorously remarked, ' That their Sovereign was restored by a Monk and proclaimed by an Abbott.' The phrase subsequently became trite as a local proverb." A Charter had been granted to the City in 1656 by Cromwell, and, amongst other things, it provided :—

That " the Mayor of the said City for the time being shall and may have a Sword to be borne before him and a Cap of Maintenance in such sort as is used before any other mayors of any of our cities in England, and that for ever hereafter there be and shall be an officer of the said City who shall be called the Sword-bearer, whose office shall be to have a Sword and to wear a Cap of Maintenance before the Mayor of the said City for the time being."

Among the loose MSS. in the Muniment Room is the account of the expenses incurred in procuring Cromwell's Charter, the total cost being £124 3s. 6d. ; the most interesting items of the account being :—

" To S[r] Orlando Bridgeman for his p'vsal and amendment of ye bill	£5	0	0
To ye Attorney Generall his fee for allowing ye Bill and his hand vnto euery skinne it consisting of five	£25	0	0
To Mr. Beale for drawing and ingrossing ye Bill at 2/6 p sheet, it being 159 sheets and for his expedition	£20	0	0
Expended myself in coach-hire and in going by water to Whitehall and Westminster ..	£2	11	6
Paid for ye Sword	£10	0	0
For ye embroidering of ye Scabbard	£2	0	0
ffor ye Capp and tossells	£7	0	0
To ye Cappmakers man for ye case		10	0
To ye Cuttlers man when he brought ye sword		2	6

After the Restoration there appears, in the Corporation Ledgers, on June 14, 1660, following the King's mandamus to restore Hyde to his Recordership, the following entry :—" Ordered that the Sword and Cap of Maintenance be brought into the Counsell House to be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Counsell may thinke fitt." Peter Hall, in his *Memorials*, says that at the official proclamation of the King's Accession, the Sword of State and the Cap of Maintenance were destroyed, the sword being broken on the whipping post in the Market Square, and the cap burnt. The following extracts are from an old manuscript book (Diary) in the Salisbury Free Library :—

" Sep. 1658, Thomas Cutler, Mayor, Oliver dyed, he greatly disfig[d] the West End of ye Cathedral, as well as other places, by knocking down of ye images round it—ye Corn Market now railed and ye pilory and whipping post now sett upp."

" June 1659, Christopher Batt, Mayor. The Counsell in Sarum broke upp and the sword and cap not used, and Richard Cromwell turned out from being Protec[r]."

The City of Salisbury was for almost three years governed by Cromwell's Charter, but after his death and the supersession of Richard Cromwell, in August, 1659, the Mayor and several of his colleagues, in pursuance of an order of Parliament, took the Charter to London to be cancelled, it having been declared null and void. There is a copy of this Charter in the City Muniment Room. About the year 1885 this interesting MS. was found in a bundle of overseer's accounts by the late Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, and was published for the first time in his *Gleanings from the Archives*. Apparently the only Charter on the rolls of the period of the Protectorate is one granted in 1655 by Cromwell to the borough of Swansea, and Mr.

Swayne tells us there is no chance of tracing another copy of this Salisbury Charter at the Public Record Office, as there is no Patent Roll for 1656 in existence.

On February 6th, 1660, there is this entry in the Corporation Ledgers:—"Ordered that the King's Arms be newe sett up at the Cittie's charge in such manner as it was before the defaceigne thereof, on the North side of the Close Gate in High Streete." In the following January it was ordered "that the Royal Arms be sett up over the Castle Streete Gate, and that it be fairly gilt." Peter Hall relates an amusing incident in connection with Charles II.'s first Royal visit to Salisbury. A sailor mounted the vane of the Cathedral, and there, with his hat in his hand, gave three cheers for the ruling monarch. On the strength of this exploit the tar was introduced to the King for a reward. "Reward, Eh! reward!" said Charles, "Well, take a patent for your reward. No one but yourself shall bestride the weathercock of Salisbury from this time forth without a special licence." On the occasion of this visit the Corporation records show that the Council ordered presents costing £156 3s., and consisting of a silver basin and ewer for the King, two silver flagons for the Queen, and two flagons for the Duke of York. However, the Duke of York did not come to Salisbury, and the Council returned the two flagons intended for him to the silversmith, Mr. Thornburgh, and so saved their cost, a credit note appearing in the records for £37 10s. There is also an entry of £37 0s. 6d. fees of homage paid and demanded to be due to the King's servants then in the City. The Chamberlain's account for 1671 shows a payment of £56 18s. 6d. "ffor the Charge of a Banquett

and entertaynment by order of the Councell provided for the King's Ma^tie^ at his passing through this City 25 July, 1671." A Charter was granted to the City by Charles II. in February, 1675, and on November 16th, in the same year, a silver tankard was presented by the Council to the Recorder, Giles Eyre, for his services in procuring this Charter. This Charter confirms the Charters of James I. and Charles I., and continues the Mayor (W. Smyth) in his office for the current year. The Mayor, for his year of office, and for the succeeding one, the Recorder (William Swanton), and the ten senior Aldermen, to be Justices of the Peace. In future elections the Mayor and Aldermen to nominate two persons, one of whom was to be chosen by the Common Council to be Mayor for the ensuing year. Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen to elect Justices to fill future vacancies. Future Recorders to have the Royal approbation, &c., &c. Fine £20.—Great Seal (brown).

"Mem^n^. That on the 6th day of ffebruary, 1684, King Charles the II. Dyed and his Royall Highnesse James Duke of York and Albany was p'claimed King of England in this Citty on Munday the 9th of ffebruary, 1684." (Corporation Ledger.)

In February, 1685, the Corporation presented an address to James II. and received from him a new Charter on the 19th March. This Charter was dated March 1st, Jacobi 1684.

No. 12. WILLIAM, THIRD EARL OF PEMBROKE.

(*Size of Picture, 24in. by 20in.*).

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HERBERT, K.G., Third Earl of Pembroke, High Steward of Salisbury.

This portrait appears to have been painted for the Corporation, together with the pictures of King Charles I. and his Queen, by a local artist named Percivall, in 1631. The City accounts for the year 1630—1, "Mr. Byley, Maior, and Mauriuce Aylerugge, Chamberlyn," shows a payment to "Mr. Percivall for the pictures of the Kinge, Queene, and Erle of Pemb[ke], £6 0s. 0d." In 1630 the City of Salisbury received a new Charter from Charles I. By the death of William Earl of Pembroke in that year, the Corporation lost a powerful patron, and one who had filled the office of High Steward of the City for 18 years. The name of Percivall frequently appears in the City Muniments of the XVII. century, i.g., in the book which contains the names and occupations of those who gave donations towards the cost of obtaining the Charter of James I., there appears the names of John Percivall and William Percivall, both of whom are described as "picture drawers," and the "Tailors' Guild" Ledger for 1627 shows that a "William Percivall, peynter," held a lease of a house belonging to the Guild in Endless Street. There are several portraits extant of this Earl, and amongst the many engravings of

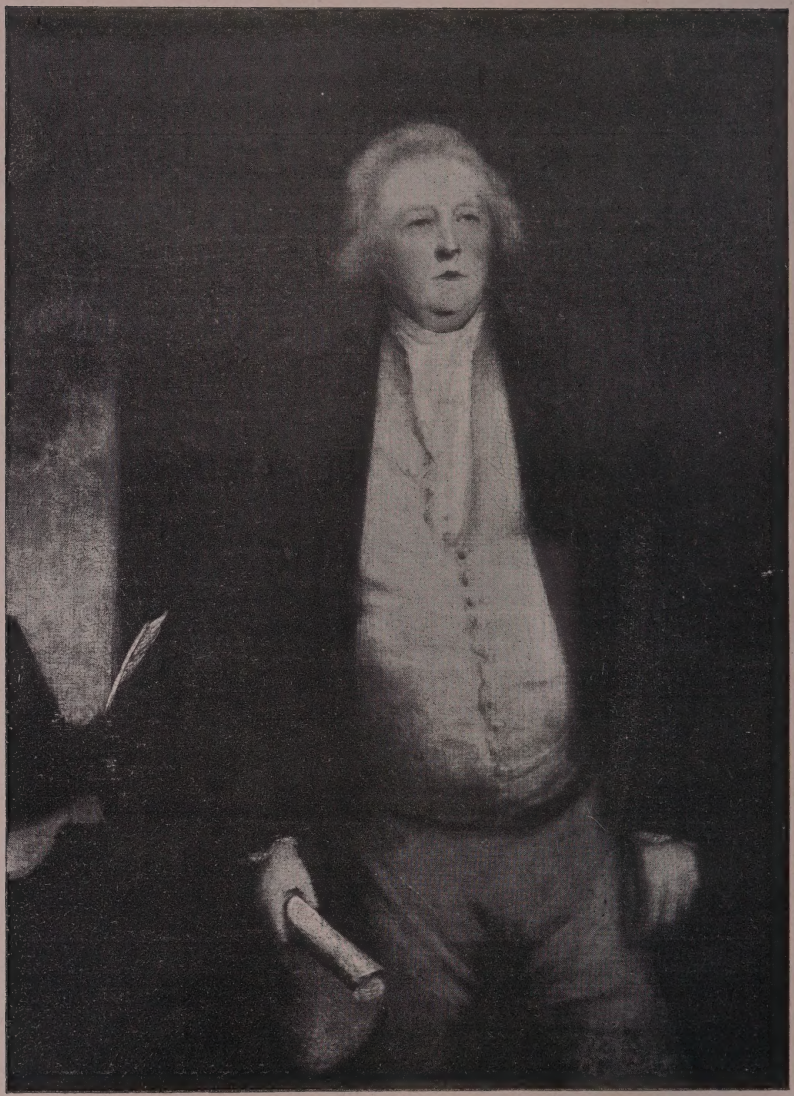
his portraits is a small print by Stent, published in 1715, which is identical with the Corporation picture. William, third Earl of Pembroke, was born on February 8th, 1580, and was educated at New College, Oxford, taking his M.A. degree in 1605. In 1600 he served as a volunteer with the English forces in Flanders. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Henry, on January 19th, 1601. He was appointed Keeper of the Forest of Clarendon in 1603, and in the same year was installed as a Knight of the Garter. He was also appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries and High Steward and Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall in the year 1604. In the same year he married Lady Mary Talbot, eldest daughter of Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord Pembroke became Constable of St. Briavel's Castle and Warden of the Forest of Dean in 1608 ; a Councillor for the Colony of Virginia in 1609 ; Captain of the Town, Island, and Castle of Portsmouth, and Constable of Porchester Castle, also in that year. He was sworn in as a Privy Councillor in 1611, and was appointed Bailiff and High Steward of Salisbury in 1612, and Lord Chamberlain three years later. His other appointments included Chancellor of the University of Oxford (1617), Chief Steward of Hereford (1620), Lord Lieutenant of Somerset and Wiltshire (1621), Joint Commissioner of the Great Seal (1621), High Steward of Exeter (1624), Lord Steward (1626), Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty (1628). Lord Pembroke, who was the bearer of the Crown at the Coronation of Charles I., died in 1630, and was buried in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, where there is a memorial brass to several members of the Pembroke family, including the third Earl. There are frequent

references to the third Earl of Pembroke in the Corporation records between the years 1610 and 1630. As Steward and Bailiff to the Bishop of Salisbury, he acted through a deputy. Both Bailiff and his deputy were judges of the Bishop's Courts in Sarum, receiving the fees for entering plaints, for judgments, &c. The Steward had the same authority within the City as a Sheriff had in the county. Apparently the Corporation at this time were trying to obtain the inclusion in the new Charter, which they hoped to receive from King James, of the power to appoint a High Steward of the City, independent of the Bishop, and in a letter to the Lord Chancellor at this time, the Bishop claiming the rights granted to him under previous Charters, says :—

"The Bishop has authority to have the Mayor and four other officers sworn in his Courts within the City, and to appoint a Bailiff and Steward and a Clerk of his Courts, which three officers be now in the possession, one of the Right honourable my very good lord, the Lord Treasurer, and the other two namely the stewardship and the bailwick in the possession of my Lord of Pembroke."

The Charter granted in the following year left their appointments in the Bishop's hands, but gave the Corporation power "to nominate and accept the Steward and Bailiff of the Bishop to be the Steward and Bailiff of the City." Accordingly, William, the third Earl of Pembroke, was accepted and appointed Steward of the City. In a letter dated 1623, from the Corporation to his Majesty's Attorney-General, the Earl of Pembroke is referred to as "our right honourable good Lord, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Lieutenant of the County and City." Amongst the various seals illustrated in *Hatcher's History* there is one of St. Nicholas' Hospital, dated 1610, on which is a

representation of the Saint, supported on one side by the crowned Rose (the Tudor badge), denoting the dependence of the foundation upon the Crown. On the other side is a Wyvern, the crest of the Earl of Pembroke, who was the patron of the Hospital. It may be safely stated that St. Nicholas' Hospital owes its preservation to the fact that William Herbert, the third Earl, was its patron at this time. His influence protected it and prevented it from being treated as a religious foundation, and its property despoiled at the Dissolution (*vide St. Nicholas' Hospital*, by the Rev. Canon Christopher Wordsworth, one of the Wilts Record Society publications).



ALDERMAN WILLIAM HUSSEY.

Painted by John Hoppner, R.A.

Photo. Royal Photo Co., Sarum.

Oliver Lighting

No. 13. ALDERMAN WILLIAM HUSSEY.

(*Size of Picture*, 50*in.* *by* 40*in.*).

ALDERMAN WILLIAM HUSSEY, Mayor of New Sarum, 1758; M.P. for the City, 1774 to 1813; Benefactor to the City.

This picture, which was painted for the Corporation by John Hoppner, R.A., shows William Hussey holding in his hand the report of a memorable Committee of the whole House of Commons, which resolved "That the influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." A resolution was passed by the Council in May, 1794, asking Mr. William Hussey, M.P., and Jacob, the second Earl of Radnor "to permit their portraits to be done at the expense of the Corporation," as a slight token of their gratitude to them for the services they had rendered to the City. Hoppner was paid the sum of £126 for the two portraits. Mr. William Hussey was born in Salisbury in 1725. His name first appears in connection with the municipal life of the City on the 4th of May, 1748, when he was present at the Council meeting as one of the newly-elected assistants (common councillors). He was appointed an alderman in September, 1756, chosen Mayor in 1758, and elected M.P. for the City in 1774. He continued to hold the positions of alderman and M.P. for the City until his death in January, 1813. Alderman William Hussey was a most generous benefactor to the City. Amongst his many gifts, in 1794 he gave certain lands and 15

tenements in Castle Street in trust for charitable purposes to the poor, and in 1795, on the completion of the new Council House, the gift of Jacob, the second Earl of Radnor, he presented the Corporation with £1000 to furnish and beautify the Banqueting Room. In 1812 he gave the Council £1000 towards lighting and improving the City, and by will he left a further sum of £3500 for charitable purposes within the City. In the year 1808 the Town Council minutes contain a resolution congratulating Mr. William Hussey, the senior alderman and M.P. for the City, upon the 50th anniversary of his election as Mayor of the City. On November 17th, 1841, the Council received an application from Mr. Ambrose Hussey asking to be allowed to take possession of this picture, on condition that he supplied the Council with a copy. The Council declined to accede to his request, explaining that they had no power to do so, but promised that every care should be taken of the portrait. John Hoppner, the portrait painter, was born in London of German parentage in 1758, and was a choir boy in one of the Royal Chapels. In 1775 he entered the Royal Academy as a student. In 1793 he became an Associate, and in 1795 was elected an Academician. His style of portrait painting appears to have been founded on a study of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds; but he was very far from being a copyist. The prevailing fashion of the day, together with his own narrow circumstances in early life, led him to direct his attention almost exclusively to portrait painting; but he would have been still more successful in landscape, as the backgrounds introduced in some of his portraits afford alone sufficient evidence, without considering the beautiful sketches in chalk, with

which he was accustomed to employ his leisure hours. At Hampton Court there is a picture entitled "The Comic Muse," by Hoppner, and a full length picture of Mrs. Jordon, the actress, by the same artist; in the National Gallery is a portrait of Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford; in the National Portrait Gallery are those of Henry, third Marquis of Lansdowne, William Gifford, the first editor of the *Quarterly Review*; William Wyndham, First Baron Grenville, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1789, and Prime Minister in 1806; William Pitt, Prime Minister 1783-1801; William Smith, an actor of considerable reputation, and known on account of his accomplishments and refined bearing, as "Gentleman Smith"; and Charles Abbot, first Baron Colchester, Speaker of the House of Commons 1802-1816, all from the brush of John Hoppner, whilst at Kensington Museum may be seen his portrait of Miss Mary Linwood. In his portraits of children Hoppner was peculiarly happy. He died in 1810.

No. 14. DR. JOHN BARNSTON.

(*Size of Picture, 29in. by 22in.*).

DR. JOHN BARNSTON, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, 1634 to 1645.

This is another of the pictures which were formerly unnamed. There is no evidence as to how the Corporation became possessed of the picture, nor of the artist who painted it. On the upper portion of the portrait is a coat-of-arms, and this led to the picture being identified as that of Dr. Barnston. The arms are similar to those on a hatchment over a memorial to Dr. Barnston and his wife in the Cathedral. Dr. Barnston, or Barnardiston, was appointed Rector of Everley in 1598, Prebendary of Bishopstone 1600, and Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral in 1634, holding the last-named office until 1645. He was buried in the Cathedral. In the south choir aisle there is a memorial tablet to his wife, who died in 1625, and above it a hatchment with his coat-of-arms. The tablet bears the following inscription :—

Mariæ Barnston
Quod fuit propter
Situm Maritus
Amans, dolens
Debens hoc posuit
In Memoriam
Obiit 6 Julii
1625.
Altera ps obiit 30 Maii
1645
Abiit, ño obiit & reverti
Debet.

This may be translated :—" Of Mary Barnston what (formerly) was (is placed) near here. Her husband, loving, grieving and indebted, placed this to her memory. She died 6th July, 1625. Her other part died 30th May, 1645. He has gone away, he is not dead and should return." As Canon Residentiary Dr. Barnston occupied the house immediately to the north of the Choristers' School. He presented to the Cathedral a pair of very handsome silver gilt flagons, each 14 inches in height. The flagons bear the following inscription :—" *Ex dono Magistri J. Barnston, Prebendarii de Bishopston, quem Magister Rob. Johnson, bonus senex, testamento ditavit,*" the translation of which is :—" The gift of Mr. J. Barnston, Prebendary of Bishopstone, whom Mr. Robert Johnson, a good old man, by his will enriched." Above the inscription is a mitre and the arms of the See of Salisbury, and below the Barnardiston arms. Dr. Barnston's name is also mentioned in the Corporation Ledgers as a benefactor to the City, he having given to the Corporation a sum of money for the poor.

No. 15. QUEEN VICTORIA.

(*Size of Picture, 90in. by 60in.*).

QUEEN VICTORIA, 1837—1901.

This fine picture was presented to the City by the Mayor of Salisbury (Mr. Frederick Griffin, *vide* No. 35) in the Jubilee year of the reign of Queen Victoria (1887). The Mayor received permission to obtain a copy of the portrait in Buckingham Palace, which was painted in 1859 by Franz X. Winterhalter. This picture is a very striking and skilfully planned work. The Queen is represented in her State Robes, seated on a daïs, in a room in Buckingham Palace. She wears a tiara of diamonds, and by her left hand on a table is the Crown. Through a window the towers of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey are seen in the distance over the tops of the trees in St. James' Park. The commission to make a faithful replica of this celebrated picture was given by the Mayor to a talented young Salisbury artist, Mr. Frank Brooks, and when the picture was unveiled by the Mayor the artist received from his fellow citizens a most eulogistic acknowledgment of the accurate and beautiful manner in which he had made the copy. Frank Brooks was born in 1855 at his father's house near The Close Gate in High Street. He first studied drawing at the Salisbury School of Art, and afterwards at Heatherley's School in London. At this time he did many portraits in the neighbourhood of Salisbury. One of his

earliest commissions was from the late Colonel Everett to execute a portrait of Mrs. Everett, and subsequently one of Colonel Everett as Master of the South and West Wilts Foxhounds, at Greenhill House. In his 27th year (1882) Mr. Brooks received a commission from the States of Guernsey to paint a large portrait of the Bailiff, Sir Peter Stafford Carey, for the Royal Court House. This led to many other commissions in the Island, and since then he has painted the portraits of three succeeding Bailiffs for the Court House. In 1887 the portrait of Sir Stafford Carey was taken to Messrs. Henry S. Graves, Pall Mall, for the purpose of being engraved, and whilst there the picture was seen by some of the Indian Princes who were in England for the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Amongst these was H.H. The Thakore Sahib of Gondal Kathiawar, who commissioned Mr. Brooks to paint his portrait in State costume. This led His Highness to invite the artist to visit India, which he did in the following year, and there he painted portraits of the Rani Sahibs and children of His Highness, and also other Princes. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who at this time visited Kathiawar, were asked by one of the Native Princes if they would consent to sit for their portraits, to be hung in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot Kathiawar. They graciously consented, and Mr. Brooks, who was entrusted with the commission, had the honour of painting the portraits at Buckingham Palace, after the return of Their Royal Highnesses from India. The artist was highly complimented by the Duke on his efforts. In 1892 a scheme having been developed by the Kathiawar Princes for commemorating Queen Victoria's Jubilee, Mr. Brooks was invited through the English Resident

to again visit India and paint the portraits of all the principal Chiefs of that district, as well as the pictures of the Governor of Bombay, Lord Harris, the English Resident, Sir Charles Ollivant, and other English officials. These portraits, 32 in number, were placed in the Durbar Hall, Rajkot, erected for that purpose, and photographs of the paintings were sent in albums to H.M. Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) and the Duke of Connaught. From Kathiawar the artist went to Poona to paint a full-length portrait of the Vice Principal of the Bombay University (Dr. Bandarkhar) for the Deccan College, and whilst there he also painted portraits of many of the principal residents in Bombay. In 1896 Mr. Brooks returned from India, and has since resided in London. Among the pictures painted by him since that date, many of which have been exhibited in the Royal Academy, are the portraits of the Marchioness of Sligo, Lady Alice Mahon, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, Viscount Newport and other members of the family, the Earl and Countess of Drogheda, Lord and Lady Castletown, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart for the Chelsea Hospital and for the National Portrait Gallery; Sir Power Palmer, late acting Commander-in-Chief in India; the late Lord Bateman for the Shire Hall, Hereford; Lady Bateman, Sir Morgan and Lady Crofton. In 1900 Mr. Brooks was invited by Viscount Gough to visit Berlin to paint portraits of Lady Gough and himself, which led to more commissions, including those of Sir Frank Lascelles in official dress, H.H. Prince Ferdinand Radziwill, and Mr. and Mrs. Harford. In 1908 Mr. Brooks again visited Berlin and painted the portraits of several well-known Berlin people.

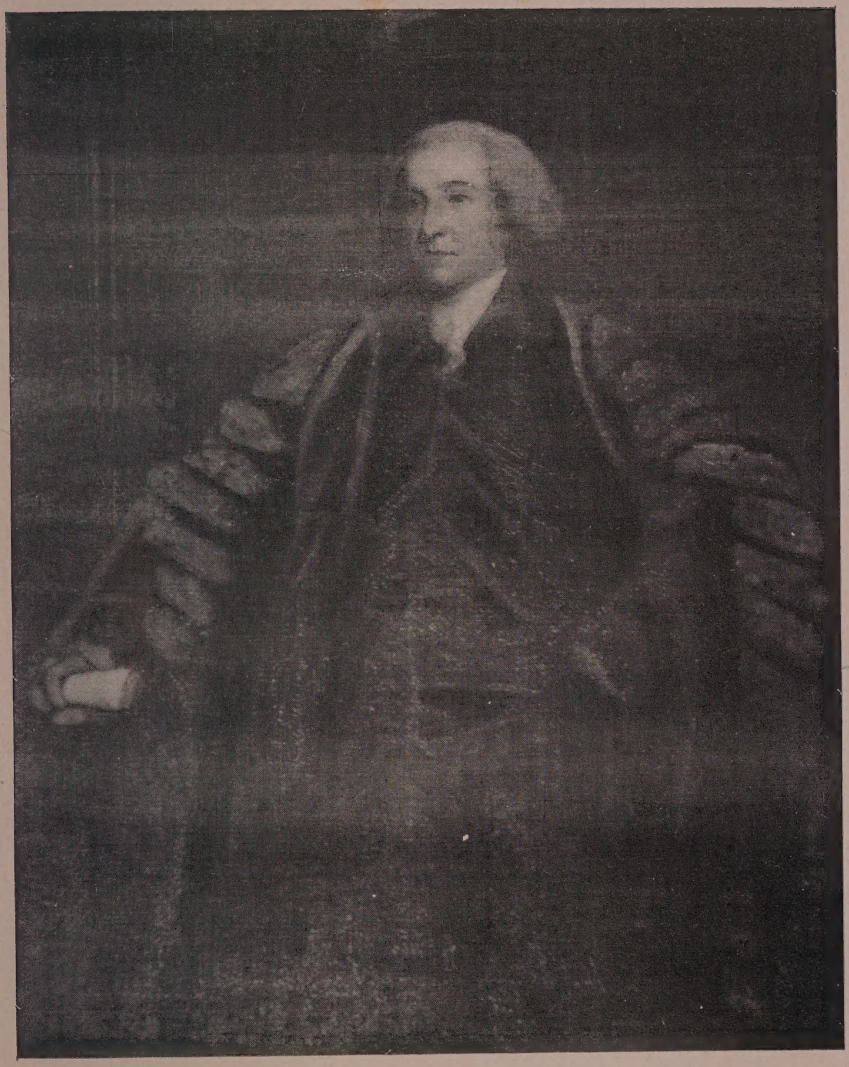
An interesting little anecdote connected with the visit of Queen Victoria to Salisbury in 1856 was told by the late Alderman William Price Aylward, who was Mayor of Salisbury in 1868. He says on August 15th, 1856, the Queen, Prince Albert, members of the Royal family and suite, passed through Salisbury *en route* from Plymouth to Osborne. Her Majesty was received at the railway station by the Mayor and Corporation, and was escorted to the White Hart Hotel by a detachment of the 11th Hussars, which had just arrived in the City. Mr. Aylward, who was a distinguished musician, was in the vestibule of the White Hart Hotel when the Queen passed through to her carriage. He says "The Royal visit was made on the occasion of a grand concert being given at the Assembly Rooms by the celebrated 'Orchestral Union,' consisting of the greatest artistes of that time, and conducted by Alfred Mellon. 'Picco,' the blind Sardinian minstrel, was seated near the entrance of the hotel, and as the Queen was approaching, Alfred Mellon told Picco to play 'God save the Queen' on his little pipe. The Queen, on hearing it, immediately turned round and said, 'Why, its Picco!' and then shook hands with him."

No. 16. JACOB, 2ND EARL OF RADNOR.

(*Size of Picture,* 50*in. by* 40*in.*).

JACOB, 2ND EARL OF RADNOR, Recorder of New Sarum, 1766—1828, Benefactor to the City.

This portrait, which was painted for the Corporation by John Hoppner, R.A., is that of the Lord Radnor who, in 1795, gave the Council House to the City. The Chamberlain's accounts show that Lord Radnor's contributions to the New Council House, from 1785 to 1796 amounted to £2835 2s. 6d. He was born on March 15th, 1750, and took the courtesy title of Viscount Folkestone in 1765, when his father was created Earl of Radnor. He was Member of Parliament for Salisbury in 1771, and from 1774 to 1776, when he succeeded to the title on the death of his father. He was Vice-President of the Society of Arts. He held the position of Recorder of Salisbury from 1776 to January 27th, 1828, when he died. The Corporation records show him to have been a firm and constant friend and a most generous benefactor to this City. The Council as a slight token of their gratitude to both Lord Radnor, their Recorder, and Mr. Alderman Hussey, one of their Members of Parliament, passed unanimously the following resolution, at their meeting on May 14th, 1794 :—" To ask the Earl of Radnor, the Recorder, and Mr. William Hussey, M.P. for the City, to permit their portraits to be done at the expense of the Corporation." At the following meeting letters were read from both Lord Radnor



JACOB, SECOND EARL OF RADNOR.

Painted by John Hoppner, R.A.

Photo. H. Brooks, Sarum.

and Mr. Hussey, thanking the Council, and requesting that the portraits should be half-lengths, and not whole-length pictures. The Corporation agreed with the request, and asked both gentlemen "to employ such portrait painter as they may think fit." They both sat to Hoppner, and, on September 23rd, 1795, the Ledger contains the following entry:—"The Council ordered that the Chamberlain do pay for the portraits of the Earl of Radnor and Mr. Hussey, and for that purpose be empowered to sell so much of the stock of the Corporation in the public funds as will produce one hundred and twenty-six pounds." The following month an order was made that they should be fixed on the wall, within the plaster recess, one over each door, in the Banqueting Room in the new Council House, the portrait of Lord Radnor over the north and the other over the south door, and that the portrait of Queen Anne should be placed in the ornamental recess over the fireplace. The pictures, which are painted on canvas, were let into these recesses, and owing to want of air and ventilation, they were reported in 1850 to be in a bad state of repair. On March 14th, 1850, we find a letter from Lord Folkestone to the Council, complaining of the state of the picture of his grandfather, with the result that the following resolution was passed:—"That the pictures of Lord Radnor and Mr. Hussey be put in repair." The matter was referred to a small committee, composed of the Mayor, Dr. Finch, and Mr. Squarey. However, it was not until May, 1853, that the pictures were ordered to be removed from the recesses, cleaned and restored by Mr. Barker at a cost of £20. In the following November the Council ordered the frames in which they are at present to be made for them.

Mere house-painting w^th effigy of John Taylor of Oxford.

Photo

No. 17. ALDERMAN JAMES ABBOTT.

(Size of Picture, 30in. by 25in.).

ALDERMAN JAMES ABBOTT, Mayor, 1627.

This portrait was painted by Greenhill, and was presented to the Corporation in 1878 by Mr. R. Benson. James Abbott was born at Salisbury in the year 1584, and the following extract from the City Records (Ledger D) shows that he was admitted as a member of the Corporation on

"Dec. 5, 1617, Robert Nowell, Mayor.

At this Councell theis persons whose names are hereafter written, Mr. Ferdenande Baynton, Henrye Byle, jun., Thomas Squibb, James Abbott, and Edward Fawconer, are called and written to be of the number of the companye of the XLVIII^tl of this companye, to take theire places as they are written, and at this Councell, Edward Fawconer hathe taken the oathe of free cittizen, and the said James Abbott and Edward Fawconer have taken ther oathes of the XLVIII."

James Abbott was elected Churchwarden of St. Thomas' parish, Salisbury, on April 17th, 1620, and in 1625 he was made an alderman of the City.

"Nov. 2, 1625. At this Counsell, James Abbott was sworne and did take the oathe of an Alderman of the Corporacon of this Cittye, of the Counsell of the 24, together with the oathe to the Kinge's Matiē, accordinge to the lawe."

In the minutes of a meeting, which was held on November 2nd, 1627 ("John Ivye, Maior"), the name of James Abbott, appears as Mayor elect, and at the following meeting on January 14th, 1627 (1628 new style), he was sworn in as Mayor.

During the Mayoralty of James Abbott, the City suffered from a severe visitation of the Plague. The Pest-house at Bugmore was ordered to be opened or "sett upp," and on August 8th it was ordered "that none of this Companye being of the number of the XLVIII shalbe comon bearers of the corpes of anye dead persons, other than the bodyes of suche as are and shalbe of this companye." It was also ordered "that the prison or blind house, under the Gate called Castle Gate, shalbe repaired, to the end that sturdy and disorderly persons may be committed to that prison, and to take the room over the same gate into the hands of the Chamber to be repaired and employed for a prison if needed." Thomas Spickernell, who held the lease of the George Hotel in High Street from the Corporation, became bankrupt, "as owing to the plague there were no visitors," and the Council released him from his lease. There are several documents in the Muniment Room in the handwriting of James Abbott, including, "Notes of James Abbott of the payment of the poore the tyme of the sickness, 1627—8," and a copy of a petition to the "righte Worshipfulle" Sir Robert Heath, his Majesty's Attorney General, which begged him to use his influence to help "this poore Cittie," to obtain an amendment of their Charter. This document is signed by James Abbott, Mayor, and the three senior Aldermen, with the date July 3rd, 1627.

In 1642 Sir Edward Hungerford, the Parliamentary General, entered the City, and, "seizing such money, plate, and arms as he could find, forced the inhabitants to purchase exemption from further plunder by a contribution of £1500." From this time the Puritan element in Salisbury became very strong. James Abbott appears to

have been a leading member of the Puritan party in the City, and on 11th May, 1646, at the Council meeting which deprived the Royalist, Robert Hyde, of his Recordership, James Abbott's name appears second among the Aldermen in seniority, and he continued to occupy this position throughout the time of the Commonwealth. The minutes of the first meeting held after the execution of Charles I., viz., on February 17th, 1649, contains an order that, " Mr. Abbott and Mr. Ditton are desired to speak with Masr. Conant, to acquaint him, it is the desire of the Councell, that he will be pleased to be at the Councells held for this Cittie, upon tymelye notice, to the intent he maye there praye for a blessing uppon the Councell, before they enter into debate of anye business." Master (John) Conant was the intruded Puritan Minister of St. Thomas' at this time. The Commissioners or Trustees, who were empowered to make a survey of the houses and lands of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, " by authority of an act of Parliament, for the abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends, and other offices and titles belonging to any Cathedral, Collegiate Church or Chapel, &c.," made their report in June, 1649, and at the meeting of the Council in the following month the name of James Abbott appears in connection with the order that was made to purchase the houses in The Close, formerly in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, for the Ministers of the City Parishes and for the Minister of The Close. This purchase was completed in August, when the Corporation obtained for a payment of £880, the four Canonry houses, which had recently been vacated by Dr. Mason, Dr. Thornborgh, Dr. Osborne, and Dr. Barnston. From this time until his death on 13th April,

1653, John Conant lived in the "Canonry" house now occupied by Archdeacon Buchanan. After the Restoration, and following the re-instatement of Robert Hyde, as Recorder, the Council appears to have been dissolved, and the following note appears in the Ledger:—"The election to be entered after the entry of the proceedings of the Commissioners for regulatinge of Corporacons."

"Att a meetinge of the Commissioners for regulatinge of Corporacons, sittinge in the Guildhall of the Citty of Newe Sarum, the 23th daye of July in the 14th year of the reigne of oure Soveraigne Lorde Kinge Charles the second that nowe is of England &c., Annoque d^ni^ 1662. Whereas we are by his Mat^ies^ Comission ynder the Greate Seale of England, nominated Comissioners to proceed, on an act of Parliament entitled An Act for the well governinge and regulatinge of Corporacons, and did now require James Abbott, thelder; Thomas Abbott, and Gyles Freeman, Aldermen of the saide Citty of Newe Sarum, and George Legge, alderman-elect of the same Citty, William Antram, thelder; Nicholas Parsons, Thomas Keinton, George Masters, John Hillary and Thomas Ray the younger, assistants to the Mayor and Aldermen of the saide Citty, and Robert Hayter one of the Serieants att Mace, in the same Citty, to take the three oathes, and to subscribe the declaracon menconed in the saide act, who did each of them severally refuse to take and do the same, therefore they are, and everye of them are and is, displaced and removed from the respective offices and places, or other ymployment they have or holde relating to or concerninge the government of the saide Citty. Given under oure hands and seales the day and year above written. Subscribed by

HUMP-SARUM.
HENRY COKER.
HE-CLERKE.
GEORGE HOWE.
JOHN LOWE.
EDWARD HYDE.

The above extract is of interest, as it shows that Thomas Abbott, as well as his brother James, refused to take the oaths. It will be remembered that Thomas Abbott (No. XI. Charles II. portrait), who was Mayor at the time of the Restoration,

was persuaded by Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper to accompany him to London, soon after Charles II. arrived in England, and, as representatives from the City of Salisbury, they were amongst the earliest of those who were presented to his Majesty and made a tender of their duty. Shortly after it fell to the lot of Thomas Abbott, as Mayor, to proclaim the King in Salisbury. The first named Commissioner is Dr. Humphrey Henchman, who was appointed Bishop of Salisbury in October, 1660, and was translated to London in 1663. The portrait of James Abbott was painted about 1660, when he was 76 years of age, and the youthful artist, John Greenhill, who in later years became a distinguished painter, was a boy of 15. Hatcher, in his *History of Salisbury*, speaking of the artist Greenhill, says :—

" James Abbott, who was born in 1584, and who had served the office of Mayor in 1627, offered to the young artist's eye a fine subject, and he thought he should easily obtain permission through his paternal aunt, who was the wife of Abbott, but the old man had a great repugnance to sit, and refused to indulge the boy in what he thought a youthful whim. Getting access, however, to an adjoining chamber, Greenhill, by looking through a keyhole, contrived to make a sufficient sketch of the face, and, having transferred this to canvas, he completed the portrait. The picture, with the tradition here mentioned, has passed into the possession of the writer of this memoir."

The writer of the memoir was Mr. R. Benson, a descendant of James Abbott. Mr. Benson collected a great deal of material for Hatcher's *History of Salisbury*, and was closely associated with Mr. Hatcher in the compilation of the work. Mr. Benson continues :—" The Alderman's scarlet gown in which Abbott is painted is stiff and formal, but the colouring of the flesh, in spite of the injury which time and neglect have inflicted, is far from despicable."

No. 18. CHARLES I.

(*Size of Picture,* 90*in. by* 60*in.*).

KING CHARLES I., 1625—1649.

There is no record, so far as can at present be ascertained, of the source from which the Corporation obtained this picture. Charles I., soon after his accession, established his residence in Salisbury, to avoid the plague then raging in the Metropolis. On October 17th, 1625, the Corporation Ledger shows that the City lent £1000 to the King's use, upon the entreaty and bonds of the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On February 10th, 1626, the Council ordered that the names of the persons who lent his Majesty £1000 should be entered in some book belonging to the Corporation. The Privy Council met in the City, and the Mayor and Corporation presented to them a petition, in which they pointed out that the streets and canal banks were in a dilapidated condition, and that, owing to the poverty of many of the inhabitants, they were unable to contribute to their repair. The Privy Council thereupon directed a survey and valuation of all the houses and property in the City and the levying of a proportionate rate on the owners. Bailey, in his life of the historian Fuller, says that, "in 1632 Charles I. was for some days at Salisbury, and attended the daily service in the Cathedral," Fuller, who at the time was Prebendary of Netherbury, speaks of having had the honour to see the King "solemnly heal" —*i.e.*—"touching for the evil"—"in the Choir of

Salisbury Cathedral." The Corporation Ledger shows that at a meeting of the Corporation on September 6th, 1630, five shillings was given from the poor box to Margaret Banks, of St. Edmund's parish, widow, to convey her child to the King (Charles I.) at Hampton Court to be cured of the King's Evil. . . . "She went not and therefore we call for that five shillings back againe."

Charles I. granted a Charter to the City in August, 1630. The document is in the City Muniment Room, and is in a fairly good condition, though the Great Seal in brown wax is broken.

This Charter confirms the Charter of his father (James I.), at the request of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Chamberlain of the Household. Changes the day of election of the Mayor and other officers from November 2nd to the Thursday next after St. Matthew the Apostle's day (September 2nd). Certain powers of removal of officers for bad conduct. The Close excluded from the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Corporation. The Bailiff of the City to have the same powers as a Sheriff in a County. Assigning Anthony Brickett (the then Mayor for that and the succeeding year), Henry Sherfield, Esq. (the Recorder), Richd. Godfreie, Matthew Bee, H. Byle, senr., Rob. Barnes, M. Hancock, senr., Berth. Tookie, Henry Pierson, Th. Squibb, J. Joye, and Jacob(us) Abbott, then Aldermen, to be Justices of the Peace. Gives increased powers of fining those who refuse to accept the offices of Mayor or Alderman, &c.—By Letters patent, at Can'bury, August 17th, in the sixth year of his reign, by writ of privy seal. Fine 20 marks.

The Charter of Charles I. remained in force until November, 1656. In Hatcher's *History of Salisbury*, p. 412 and seq., will be found the account of the application which was made by the Salisbury Corporation, after the execution of the King, to purchase the Bishop of Salisbury's lands and liberties, which had been confiscated by the then ruling powers, and their petition that The Close should not be in future exempt from the government of the City. Assisted as the citizens were by the interest of the Earl of Pembroke, they were permitted to obtain the Guildhall, lands, markets, and royalties at the price of about £3600, but the question of the jurisdiction of The Close was referred to a Committee of the Council.

[Interregnum—An assembly nominated by Cromwell and his Council of Officers, which was summoned to meet at Westminster 4th July, 1653, by letters under the hand of the Lord-General Cromwell].

After the accession of Oliver Cromwell, the Mayor and Corporation petitioned for a new Charter, which would place The Close under the government of the City and give the Corporation the care, management and patronage of the St. Nicholas' Hospital; this petition, which was opposed by the inhabitants of The Close, was eventually granted, and on November 14th, 1656, was openly read, and William Stone, the late Mayor, who (with the then Recorder, William Stephens, the successor of Robert Hyde) had been very active in obtaining it, was sworn in, together with the new Recorder, Mr. Henry Eyre. William Stephens, who seems to have been of the Presbyterian party, and a barrister practising in London, represented the

City in the Short Parliament, which was summoned to meet at Westminster on September 3rd, 1654, and which was dissolved on the 22nd of January following, his colleague being Edward Tooker, son of Giles Tooker, who lived at St. Edmund's College.

It appears that the Independents had at this time got the strongest party in the Council, and they displaced many members of the Corporation, and also substituted Henry Eyre for the old Recorder, William Stephens, in the new Charter. A letter given in Hatcher's *History of Salisbury* (p. 738) from the Abbott papers, gives an account of the intrigue. It closes with the pathetic sentence, "But my place I hear is already bestowed upon Mr. Henry Eyre, who will punish sin, suppress alehouses, and administer justice with greater courage than I have done; for the omission of the former duties is said to be my ruin, which I am apt to believe of myself, and do pray that neither these nor any other may be in my successor."

For not quite three years the City was governed by Oliver Cromwell's Charter; after his death, and following Richard Cromwell's resignation of the Protectorate, the Mayor and others, in pursuance of an order of the "Rump Parliament," took Cromwell's Charter to London to be cancelled, it having been declared null and void, and the Charter of Charles I. was restored to the City.

The following extracts (modernised) from the Corporation Ledger D of the minutes of the proceedings of the City Council after Richard Cromwell's resignation are from *Gleanings from*

the Archives of Salisbury, by the late Mr. H. J. F. Swayne :—

"At the Council held on August 11th, 1659, there was an order which, reciting the clause in the Act of Indemnity, by which all Charters granted since April 29, 1653, and before May 7, 1659, were to be at the disposal of Parliament, and that Parliament, in pursuance of the said clause, did on August 2, 1659, order that the Mayor and Commonalty should return to their old Charters, directed that the former members of the Corporation should be sworn. Accordingly those present (whose names are given) took the proper oaths, and Mr. Henry Eyre was chosen Recorder and was sworn. On September 13, 1659, a petition to Parliament was read, drawn up by the Recorder, in which the City Council declares 'that in ready obedience unto, and in compliance with your honour's order of the 2nd of August last past, whereby they were authorised and required to act according to the old Charters, and to bring in their new Charter to be cancelled, have herewith by several members of their company made an humble tender thereof,' and the petition proceeds to request Parliament that they might still preserve the Hospital of St. Nicholas. This petition was directed to be taken to London by J. Ivy, senr., T. Ray, W. Stone, and J. Ivy, junr., and the Mayor (Chr. Batt), if he should please to join therein, and they were to desire John Dove and Michael Oldisworth, Esq^{rs}., as from the Council, to assist in presenting thereof, and they were empowered to pay Mr. Barnard's charge for entering the amendment of the said Charter."

The deputation did not succeed with the petition, but all their expenses were paid, amounting to £18 13s. 0d. It may be explained that Michael Oldisworth and Robert Hyde were elected to represent Salisbury in the Long Parliament, which sat from 1640 until it was expelled by Cromwell in April, 1653, and it will be remembered that Robert Hyde (*vide* picture No. 3) was committed to the Tower in 1645 ; after which, viz., on 16th October, 1645, the Corporation chose one of their members, Alderman John Dove, as M.P. in place of Robert Hyde.

In the early part of the struggle between King and Parliament, the City of Salisbury was exposed to the most distressing calamities. During the summer of 1642 one of the Parliamentary Generals entered the city, and, after seizing money, plate, and arms, forced the Corporation to buy exemption from further plunder by the payment of £1500. After the battle of Edgehill, which was fought in September, 1642, the Royalist forces under Sir Ralph Hopton swept over the counties of Somerset and Wiltshire, routing Sir William Waller at Lansdown (July 5th, 1643) and afterwards at Roundway Down near Devizes (July 13th, 1643). A portion of this victorious army, under Prince Maurice and the Earl of Marlborough, arrived in Salisbury, when the Mayor was arrested and imprisoned for not assisting the Royalist cause. Early in the following year (1644) Sir William Balfour was sent westward in pursuit of the Royalist forces. He occupied Salisbury and permitted his troops to plunder the citizens. The misfortune fell chiefly on those who favoured King Charles' cause. The Mayor, Thomas Lawes, was committed to the Tower for publishing a Royal Proclamation contrary to the orders of Parliament. In June of the same year the Earl of Essex led a great host of the Parliamentary Army into Wiltshire in an endeavour to recover the South-Western counties. Salisbury was occupied by a part of this force, when those citizens who were favourable to the King's cause again had a bad time. The Royalist main army marched from Oxford and placed themselves between the Parliamentary forces and London, with the result that the Earl of Essex retreated westward and the City was again occupied by the Royalists, under Lord Goring, when the citizens had again to submit to plunder.

Among the documents in the City Muniment Room is one dated 31st December, 1644, which contains the names of over 100 inhabitants of Salisbury, with details of the loss which each had suffered during the time "Goring's party plundered the City." The list appears to have been prepared with a view to claiming compensation from the Corporation. The St. Martin's Churchwarden's accounts show that in the April following, the Churchwardens paid the bell-ringers "for not ringing the Lord Goring." In the following year the Parliamentary forces, under Waller, were at Winterbourne Stoke, and the King and his Army at Cranborne, from which place he came to Salisbury and held a council of war, and shortly after there were serious skirmishes between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians in the very heart of the City. After this the King's troops occupied Salisbury for five weeks and, says Hatcher, "plundered private property to the amount of £30,000." But the troubles of the citizens were not yet over, as shortly after Waller arrived with his forces, and established his headquarters at Salisbury, Oliver Cromwell joining him in the City on October 17th.

Treble

No. 19. JAMES I.

(Size of Picture, 24in. by 20in.).

KING JAMES I., 1603—1625.

Here again we have no record of how this portrait came into the possession of the Corporation. James I. came to Salisbury just after his Coronation, and on August 12th, 1603, the following entry appears in the Corporation Ledger :—

"It was ordered that a cup of silver double gilt and covered shall be provided, of the value of twenty marks, and that twenty pounds in gold to be put therein, which shall be given unto the King's Majesty; and also that one fat ox, of the price of £8, shall be provided, which shall be given to the Earl of Pembroke; also that the Mace be newly gilt, and the King's Arms set up thereon; also that Richard Chowles and Harry Oxford shall attend Mr. Mayor as his footmen, and to be allowed for their apparel, decently to be provided. That the twenty-four shall be apparelled in scarlet gowns, and that the forty-eight shall be apparelled in Citizen's gowns, with their horses and foot cloths, to accompanie Mr. Mayor for the reception of the King's Majesty."

The King arrived in the City on August 26th, and stayed with Bishop Cotton at the Palace for three days. He appeared to appreciate the freedom from restraint which he enjoyed in this neighbourhood, and the facilities it offered for indulging in his favourite amusement of the chase. The old Ledgers contain many entries recording payments for ringing bells for the King and Queen. The Corporation were at this time trying their best to obtain a new Charter, and the matter was advanced during the visit of the King to the City in 1611. The following year the

Charter was granted, and this did much to end the differences which were frequently occurring, especially during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, between the Bishop of Salisbury and the Civic Authorities. The appointment of magistrates was a fruitful source of dissension. The appointments were virtually vested in the Lord Keeper, but they were invariably made in Salisbury on the recommendation of the Bishop, with whom the right of choice by former Acts of Parliament had hitherto lain. On July 15th, 1578, for instance, the Council resolved to approach the Bishop with a view to establishing a practice that all past, present, and future Mayors should be Justices of the Peace. The records show that there were frequent disputes about this and other matters, with the result that in 1593 the Bishop and the citizens laid their claims and grievances before the King's High Officers. The new Charter granted by the King made the Corporation practically free from that dependency on the will and favour of the Bishop which had so long been their lot. It gave to the Corporation the usual privileges, but at the same time judicial powers of a character similar to those conceded to the citizens were granted to the Bishop and Dean within the Liberty of The Close, and the Mayor still had to take the oath on election in the presence of the Bishop, or of the Dean, if the See were vacant. By this Charter, which is dated 2nd March, 1612, James I., at the request of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, of England, treasurer, incorporates the City, confirming the ancient limits. The government of the City to consist of a Mayor, Thomas Raye (till the next second of November), a Recorder, Giles Tooker, Esq., twenty-four Aldermen for life, viz., Thomas Eyre,

senr., Edward Rodes, Giles Hutchings, Richard Godfrey, Thomas Grafton, senr., Ed. Windover, T. Elliot, senr., Zachary Lyming, W. Holmes, senr., Matthew Bee, H. Biles, senr., James Haviland, W. Eaton, senr., Rob. Banes, T. Hancocke, Roger Gauntlett, Ric. Payne, Bartholomew Tookey, gent, Jo. Abbott, Jo. Puxton, gent, Lawrence Horne, Alex. Alford, H. Pearson, and Will. Oliver; of whom the first ten, and in future ten of those who had served the office of Mayor, with the Mayor and Recorder, to be Justices of the Peace. Forty-eight assistants, viz., (names follow), four "Highe Constables," two Chamberlains, thirteen Sub-Constables, and three Sergeants-at-Mace. The future Mayors, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Martin following their election, in the afternoon, to take the official oath (which is recited) before the Bishop, or in a vacancy of the See before the Dean and Chapter, and in their absence before the last Mayor, the Recorder, and four at least of the Aldermen in 'le Towne House.' All officers to take oaths, &c. The Bailiff of the Bishop to be Bailiff of the City. The Justices of the City to have the same power therein as those of the County in it, with Quarter Sessions, &c. The right to use the gallows at Fisherton Anger for the execution of murderers, felons, &c. Giles Hutchens, gent, appointed Clerk for the recognizances of Debtors, according to the Statutes of Acton Burnell, &c. Liberty for the City to acquire lands. Rights of the Bishop of Salisbury reserved. The government of the Trinity Hospital continued to the Mayor and Corporation. By Letters patent, Westminster, March 2nd, in the 9th year of his reign in England, and the 45th in Scotland. 'By writ of Privy Seal.' Great Seal (brown)

perfect attached. Fine illuminations on the first skin. In 1618 the King and Court again made a prolonged stay in the City; upon this occasion, according to *Nichols' Progresses*, quoting from *Lansdowne MSS.*, King James lay at Mr. Sadler's house, but held his Court at the Bishop's Palace. Upon the occasion of this visit, the King ordered the great hall in the Bishop's Palace to be prepared for the ceremonial connected with the elevation of Robert Viscount Lisle to the Earldom of Leicester, and William Lord Compton as Earl of Northampton. The Ledger shows that a payment of money was made to the Mayor for extraordinary expenses incurred by him in connection with this Royal visit. It was also during this visit that Sir Walter Raleigh, in disgrace and under arrest, lay in the City. Hatcher says :—

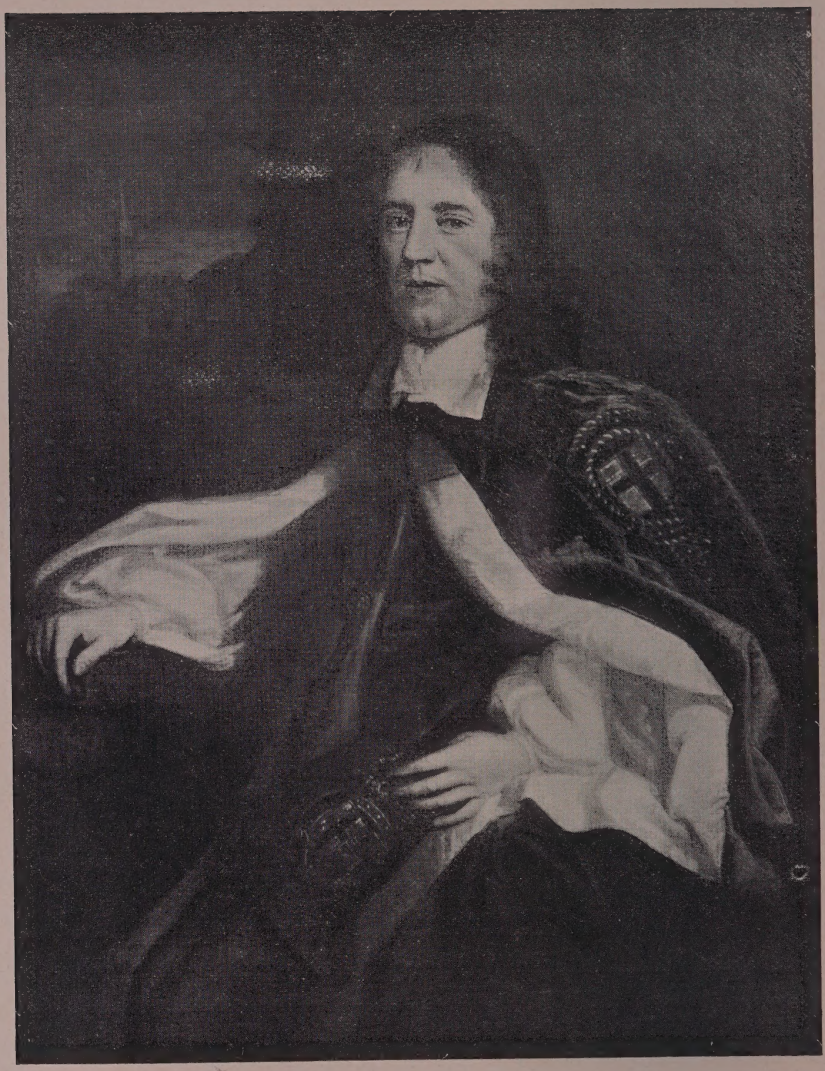
"We turn from the pageantry of the Court to contemplate the situation of a man of courage, genius, and learning, under circumstances of deep and peculiar interest. Our City was familiar to him (Sir Walter Raleigh). Not only did his brother live at Downton, but he frequently passed through and visited Salisbury on his way from Court to his then Castle at Sherborne, of which Elizabeth had deprived our See to bestow it upon him."

It will be remembered that in 1604 Sir Walter Raleigh was charged with having joined with others in a plot to kidnap James I. soon after his accession. He was sent to the Tower, where he remained 12 years, but obtained a temporary release by persuading James that he knew of rich gold mines in Guiana, from which he could bring back a big ransom. He was permitted to sail, and after the failure of this, his last voyage, on his return from Plymouth, he was arrested. On his way to London, on July 27th,

"He paid his last of many visits to Salisbury, arriving here with his unhappy wife and his relative, Sir Lewis Stukeley, in

whose custody he was. He hoped by feigning sickness he might gain time to employ the intercession of his friends, and perhaps awaken the King's compassion. Directly he arrived he laid himself down and convinced Stukeley of his sickness. His servant applied unguents to give the body a loathsome appearance, which produced yellow blisters and pimples, and so deterred the Lords of the Council from approaching him, as at this time the King and his Court had arrived in Salisbury. His old and faithful servant secretly provided him with food from the White Hart. He penned in our City under such sad circumstances the celebrated document, 'The Apology for his Last Voyage to Guiana,' probably the last and one of the most interesting effusions of his extraordinary genius."

He was executed in Old Palace Yard on October 29th, 1618. King James I. also lived at Mr. Sadler's house, the building now occupied by the Salisbury Diocesan Training College, during his visits to the City in 1620 and in 1623. It was during the latter visit, in August, 1623, that Mr. Sadler, who was Registrar of the Diocese, was knighted by the King.



SETH WARD (BISHOP OF SARUM).

Painted by John Greenhill.

Photo. Royal Photo Co., Sarum.

Landscape hot, brickish tone
Roberts dark crimson brown : flesh r. brown.

No. 20. SETH WARD, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

(*Size of Picture*, 50*in.* *by* 40*in.*).

SETH WARD, Bishop of Salisbury, 1667—1689, Founder of the College of Matrons and Benefactor to the City.

This portrait, painted by Greenhill (*vide* Notes on the portrait of John Greenhill No. 45), appears to have been one of the first in the present collection to come into the possession of the Corporation. The following entry appears in the Corporation Ledger of 1673 :—

"At a meeting of the Counsell October 30, 1673, it is ordered that Mr. John Greenhill of London is to be desired to attend the now Lord Bishop of Sarum in order to the drawinge of his Lordship's Picture to be sett up in this Counsell House, and Mr. John Priaulx ye steward of ye Workhouse to pay for the drawinge thereof." (Ledger III. folio 199).

Mr. Priaulx held the appointment of City Chamberlain as well as Steward of the Workhouse in 1673. During the fire at the Council House in 1780 someone, thinking that it would not be possible to save the entire picture, cut the head out of the portrait. However, the remainder of the picture was recovered from the fire, and the portrait was afterwards somewhat rudely repaired, the join in the canvas being plainly visible on a close examination. In 1795 the picture was lent to Bishop Douglas, in order that a copy might be made for the collection at the Palace (*vide*, Notes

on Bishop Douglas' Portrait, No. 9). The portrait is described by Hatcher as a "noble picture," and it has received high commendation from several artists of the present day, including Sir William Richmond, R.A. In 1875 the Mayor (Mr. S. R. Atkins) received a request from Mr. George Richmond, R.A., through Jacob, the fourth Earl of Radnor, to allow the portrait to be included in the Winter Exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy. The request was acceded to by the Corporation, and the picture received most flattering notice. Bishop Seth Ward is represented wearing his robes and insignia as Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. It is worthy of mention that the Chancellorship of the Order had been regained for the Bishops of Salisbury by Bishop Seth Ward, after a lapse of 150 years. In *Antiquitates Sarisburiensis*, by the Rev. Dr. Ledwick, or Lutwycke (published by Easton, of Salisbury, in 1771), there is the following biographical account of the Bishop :—

"Seth Ward was the second son of John Ward, attorney-at-law in Buntingford, in Hertfordshire. After a school education, he was removed to Sidney College, Cambridge. In 1644 he, in conjunction with Mr. Peter Gunning, Dr. Isaac Barrow, and John Barwick, drew up a treatise against the covenant, and the same year was deprived of his Fellowship ; whereupon he retired to the family of Ralph Freeman, Esq., whose children he instructed, and where he remained until 1649. Bishop Browning, during the troubles, resided mostly at Sunning, in Berkshire, where Ward visited him, and was elected Dean of Exeter by his lordship's means, and collated thereto in 1656."

Sunning is of interest to Salisbury. The prelates of the ancient diocese of Ramsbury were sometimes called "Bishops of Sunning." They had an estate and residence at Sunning, as had also their successors, the Bishops of Salisbury,

until a comparatively recent date. The following is taken from the Editor's notes in *The Diary of John Evelyn,* by Austin Dobson, LL.D., Edin. (Macmillan, 1906) :—

"Dr. Seth Ward (whom Evelyn visits at Oxford), finished his education at Sidney College, Cambridge, and was expelled the University in 1644 for refusing the covenant. Oxford as usual received him, where he succeeded Greaves, the Savilian professor of Astronomy, and in 1654 obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was intimately acquainted with the abstract sciences, and was one of that limited band of scholars at whose meetings first arose the idea of the Royal Society, in which Evelyn took so deep an interest and so active a part. . . Evelyn, Ward, Boyle, and Wilkins, being amongst those nominated on the Council of the Society, by the King, Charles II., when he granted the Charter of Incorporation in 1662. . . Lord Viscount Brouncker was the first President, and Seth Ward being second President for some years."

After the Restoration Dr. Seth Ward was confirmed in his appointment as Dean of Exeter, and was installed in 1660. After other preferments, he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1662, and in 1667 was translated to Salisbury, when he set about repairing the Palace, at the expense of £2000. Hatcher, quoting from Pope's *Life of Bishop Ward,* says :—

"His first care was to repair and almost rebuild his Palace, which was much ruined, the hall being pulled down and the greater part of the house converted into an inn, having a passage opened through the Close wall to give entrance to the market people and travellers who came through Harnham from Western parts. What remained of the Palace was divided into small tenements and let to poor handicraft men. This dilapidation and spoil was the work of one who had bought it of the Parliament when the Bishop's lands were exposed for sale."

Apparently the order for the portrait of Bishop Seth Ward was given by the Corporation, as an acknowledgment of his generosity towards them, in the preceeding month. On 31st September,

1673, he had granted a new lease to the Mayor and Corporation of the Bishop's moiety in Audley House, now known as the Church House, in Crane Street, for the purpose of a City Workhouse.

Mr. J. J. Hammond, in *Notes on Audley House, Salisbury* (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. xxxvi.) informs us that one moiety of this interesting old property belonged to the Bishop, and one moiety to the Mayor and Corporation. In 1630 Mervin Lord Audley and Earl of Castlehaven acquired the property, but in 1631 he was executed, and of the property, one moiety escheated to the Bishop as lord of the Manor; the other moiety having been included in the estates which were re-granted to his son, James Earl of Castlehaven, was conveyed by him to Mr. William Collis, a member of the Corporation.

"In 1637 the City wanted a Workhouse, as the old Bridewell in St. Thomas' Churchyard was in bad repair. It was decided to use Audley House as a Workhouse. To this end the Corporation re-purchased their moiety, which had been sold to Mervin Earl of Castlehaven, and Bishop Davenant gave to the Mayor and Corporation a lease of his moiety. . . . The Corporation passed a resolution thanking the Bishop for his gift, and also a resolution thanking Mr. Collis for selling his moiety for the same sum as it had cost him. The citizens contributed to the cost of adapting the buildings to a Workhouse; the amounts subscribed are recorded in the Corporation Ledger Book.

"In 1673 Bishop Seth Ward desiring to grant a new lease for three lives, Bishop Davenant's lease was surrendered and a new lease, dated 31st September, 1673, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty, for the lives of John Thistlethwayte, son of Peregrine Thistlethwayte, of New Sarum, gentleman; William Greene, son of Maurice Greene, of New Sarum, gentleman; and Symon Williams, son of Thomas Williams, of New Sarum, gentleman. A plan, showing the Bishop's moiety and the Earl of Castlehaven's moiety, is annexed to this lease. Apparently in acknowledgment of this act of generosity on the Bishop's part, his portrait was painted for the Corporation by John Greenhill."

Bishop Seth Ward assisted the Corporation very largely with funds for making the river Avon navigable from Christchurch to Salisbury. He also founded the College of Matrons in The Close, and left a legacy of £200 to the Mayor for the poor of the City. He died on January 6th, 1689, at the age of 72, and was buried in the south transept of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rep'd. C. Haskins, The ancient guilds of Salisbury, 1912. p. 81

No. 21. CHARLES WOTTON, MAYOR OF SALISBURY.

(*Size of Picture, 24in. by 20in.*).

CHARLES WOTTON, Mayor of Salisbury, 1583.

This picture, which was presented to the Corporation in 1863 by Mr. Charles Marsh Lee, who held the office of Town Clerk from 1856 to 1882, depicts Mr. Wotton in his Aldermanic robe, and over the portrait on the canvas is the following :—" Mr. Charles Wotton gave tenne poundes to the Corporacion of Weavers for ever," with the City Arms. The portrait probably came from the Weavers' Hall, which was in Endless Street, in the premises now used as the City Police Station. The Weavers' Guild was the most ancient of the many Crafts' Guilds which came into existence in Salisbury at the beginning of the XV. century. One authority says :— " The Tellarii called ' lynnen-wevers ' were the oldest craft in Salisbury, probably about 1398." The late Mr. Swayne says :—" In the very early days of the City I imagine, there was only one Craft Guild, ' The Gilda Textorum,' to which all who had anything to do with cloth-making belonged, and I have found no evidence of any other before the year 1400." There are frequent references to this Guild (Textorum Artis) in the Corporation Ledgers, *i.g.*, in 1415 before Agincourt, when the Salisbury Guilds were called upon to provide Henry V. with 100 marks, and also a number of " hobblers, archers, and other defensible men," who were to join the King's forces, then on the march, and which were to pass through

Salisbury on their way to Southampton, where they were to embark for France. The name of Charles Wotton appears in the Corporation Ledger for the first time on November 7th, in the 7th year of Elizabeth (1564). At the meeting held on this date, Anthony Weeks was chosen Mayor elect, and Charles Wotton was elected as one of the forty-eight. His name is given in 1566 as Charles Richardson, alias Wotton. Apparently he was a brewer, and lived in St. Thomas' Parish (New Street Ward). The St. Thomas' Churchwardens' accounts show that Charles Wotton was elected Churchwarden in 1569—70, and again in 1570—1. In a Statute Merchant bond, dated 3rd July, 18th of Elizabeth, which is in the City Muniment Room, Charles Wotton is described as a "Beere-brewer." In 1571 Wotton was appointed one of the Constables of New Street Ward. The City at this time was divided into four Wards, viz., New Street Ward, Market Ward, Martin's Ward, and Mead Ward; and at the annual meeting, after the election of the Mayor and other officials, the Council appointed one of the twenty-four and four of the forty-eight to each Ward. These five representatives, viz., one alderman and four assistants or constables, apparently became the Executive of the Corporation in their respective Wards, supervising the collection of rates, the care of the poor, and generally seeing that the orders and regulations of the Corporation were obeyed. Charles Wotton was elected an Alderman in 1579.

"At a meeting held on October 1st, in the 22nd year of Elizabeth (1579), "Peter Heywarde, Maior," "Election to the number of the XXIV. from the number of the XLVIII."

Charles Wotton, Jur^{t} (sworn).

John Odell was called and hathe refused; Richard Gauntlet, called and not present; William Holmes, called and hathe refused; Thomas Eyre, called and not present; Robert Bower, called and hathe refused." It was agreed that if any of those who were called and were not present, or those who were present and refused, came to the Mayor before the following Wednesday "and took the oathes," they were to be of the twenty-four.

It will be seen by the following extract from the Ledger that the election of Charles Wotton as Mayor took place in St. Edmund's Church. From the time of the Reformation, down to Bishop Colwell's day (1591 to 1596), the ceremony of Mayor-choosing was frequently held in this Church, instead of at the Council House:—

"The election of the Mayor and other officials at the City of New Sarum, in the Church of Saint Edmund, on the usual day of election, 2nd November, in the 24th year of Elizabeth (1582)

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Maior.
CHARLES WOTTON, Maior elect,"
&c. &c.

A dispute arose during Wotton's Mayoralty between the Mayor and the Vintners of the City, the Chief Magistrate complaining that they did not sell wine by the same measures as were used for ale, and that they sold wine in measures which did not agree with the standard of her Majesty's Exchequer. The Chief of the Vintners, Robert Holmes, was also a member of the Corporation. So serious did the dispute become, that the matter was taken before the Privy Council. The Corporation Ledger contains copies of several reports and letters in connection with this important dispute, which show that the Privy Council referred the matter to the Judges, who held a conference at Lincoln's Inn to consider the subject. At this meeting there were present the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, and seven other judges, together with her Majesty's

Attorney General and Solicitor General. As a result of their deliberations, the Privy Council sent a long letter, dated May 5th, 1583, to the Mayor and Justices of Sarum, from which the following extracts are taken :—

" We have referred the matter between you and the Vintners of the City, concerning the measures for wine, to the Judges of the realm and others of her Majesty's Council learned in the law, to be heard at large, and we have received their opinion and judgement. . . . It hathe appeared that the advice and practice of Robert Holmes, and the rest of the Vintners, in making a difference between the measure of ales and wine, is directly against the ancient laws of this realm, and by the same punishable. . . . We have now upon good and deliberate consideration had thereof, and for the quieting and appeasing of the quarrels and dissentions thereby grown amongst them sett down an order thereon ; We require you and yours to tend the public benefit of your City, and to see the same order duly and effectually put in execution, and observed by the Vintners. Whereunto if any of them shall refuse to submit themselves or shall hereafter make default in the like, then you may proceed against them and every of them to the inflicting of a penalty and punishment of the law for that offence provided. Whereof not doubting but that you will have the care and regard that to your duties appertayneth, we bid you hartilie farewell, from the Courte of Grenw^{che}, 5th Maye, 1583.

Youre lovinge friendes,

T. Bromley, Can^{c}.
William Burleigh, L. Tre'sover.
D. Warwicke. F. Bedford.
F^{s}. Knowllys. Jamys Croft.
E. Lincolyn. J. Hunsdon.
F^{s}. Walsyngham. H. Sydneye.

The above signatures are probably those of Sir Thomas Bromley, who was Lord Chancellor from 1579 to 1587, and who presided over the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots.

William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who was Lord High Treasurer from 1572 to 1598.

Dudley, Earl of Warwick, 1528—1590.

Sir Francis Knollys, Treasurer of the Royal Household from 1572 to 1596.

Edward Fiennes De Clinton, first Earl (Lincoln) of the Clinton family, 1512 to 1585.

Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, 1573 to 1590.

Francis, second Earl of Bedford, 1527 to 1585.

Sir James Croft, Lord Deputy of Ireland and Controller of Queen Elizabeth's household, Privy Councillor 1570—1591.

Henry Carey, first Lord Hunsdon, K.G., 1524—1596, Lord Chamberlain, first cousin to Queen Elizabeth, Privy Councillor 1561—1596.

Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland 1575, a friend of Lord Burleigh's, and Privy Councillor 1580.

At the following meeting of the Council "Yt ys agreed, at this assemblie, that suche charges as Mr. Maior hathe expended in sute of matters against the Vintners shall be allowed him by the Chamber if he cannot recover the same charges by anye means of the saide Vintners." This was the cause of a scene at the meeting, and at a later meeting the following resolution was passed:—"It is agreed that Robert Holmes (a Vintner) in respect of his great contempt, misuse, and misbehaviour towards the Mayor of the City and this Company in divers and sundry ways, is henceforth clearly discharged out of this Company, and shall not be taken from henceforth for being of this Company."

Skied: quite good

No. 22. SIR THOMAS WHITE.

(*Size of Picture,* 36*in.* *by* 28*in.*).

SIR THOMAS WHITE, Founder of St. John's College, Oxford; Benefactor to the City, 1492—1566; Lord Mayor of London, 1553.

Again we have to regret that apparently there is no record of how this portrait came into the possession of the Corporation. Thomas White was born in 1492, and received his early education at the Reading Grammar School, founded by Henry VII., and to which, in after life, he gave two scholarships. At the age of twelve years White was taken to London and apprenticed to a clothier named Hugh Acton, who was a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company. At his death in 1520, Acton left Thomas White £100, and with this small sum he began business for himself in 1523. The *Dictionary of National Biography* says:—

"White became one of the Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Guild, and in the year 1535 was elected Master of the same. In the year 1544 he was chosen Alderman for the Cornhill Ward, and upon his refusing to accept the office, he was committed to Newgate, and the windows of his shop were ordered to be closed up so long as he should continue in his obstinacy. He soon gave in, and as one of the Aldermen he gave £300 to the City's loan to the King. In 1547 he was elected Sheriff; he was Knighted in October, 1553, by Queen Mary, and chosen Lord Mayor of London on the 29th of the same month. He sat on the Commission for the trial of Lady Jane Grey and her adherents. On the breaking out of Wyatt's Rebellion he at once arrested the Marquis of Northampton, and in the following

year he repulsed the rebels from Bridge Gate, Southwark. In short, it may be said that his prudence and sagacity preserved London for the Queen. In February, 1554, he presided over the Commission appointed to try the rebels, and an attempt was made to assassinate him in St. Paul's Cathedral in June of the same year."

In 1555 he obtained the Royal licence to found a college at Oxford, dedicated to St. John the Baptist (the patron saint of the Merchant Taylors) and also had a considerable part in the foundation of the Merchant Taylors' School, which was erected in 1561, and is still supported by the London Company out of their corporate funds, at a cost of several thousand pounds per year. Alluding to the foundation of these schools in 1561, P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., in his book, *The City Companies of London,* informs us that

"Six years previously, in anticipation of the foundation of the Merchant Taylors' School, Sir Thomas White, a member of the Company, founded St. John's College, Oxford, reserving forty-three out of its fifty endowed fellowships for scholars from the school. . . . With regard to the University, the Company have the right to present to twenty-one scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, which are given to scholars proceeding from Merchant Taylors' School to that College. These are part of the bequest of Sir Thomas White, and are of the value of £100 per annum, tenable for seven years."

Sir Thomas White died on February 12th, 1566, and by deed directed £104 to be paid yearly to different towns in rotation. Of these, one payment was to be made to the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury once in 24 years, these sums to be lent to citizens residing in New Sarum in amounts of £25 each for 10 years without interest, on bond, each borrower producing sureties for the repayment, preference being given to clothiers. One of the earliest entries, if not the first, in the Corporation Ledgers in connection

with the distribution of this Charity appears on September 26th, 1584, and is as follows :—

"At this assembly Robert Girdle, Giles Arlough, William Early, and Thomas Ray, *alias* Stringer, all clothiers within this City, by the Mayor and Commonalty of this City named and appointed to have the £100 appointed by the devise of Sir Thomas White, Knight, late of the City of London, merchant tailor, deceased, that is to say, to every one of them £25 to have and to occupy the same according to the true intent and meaning of the same devise or appointment of the said Sir Thomas White."

On one of the many interesting documents in the Muniment Room, which the late Mr. Swayne suggested should be framed and preserved, appears the following :—" Sr. Thoms. Whyt, Lord Maier of London, gaue in monye 1564 cli, the w'ch everye 24 yere is payable to this cittie." This parchment is described by Mr. Swayne, in his *Gleanings from the Archives,* published in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal,* thus :—" A skin of vellum measuring three feet by two feet three inches : it is divided into two compartments, on the first in large letters is a prayer, and the words, ' Benefactors who in there lief tyme gaue libertes, landes, and other benefites to this cittie.' " Beneath, in two columns, is a list of benefactors. A portion is engrossed in black letter, and then continued in the current Elizabethan hand. There are three copies of this prayer in the old Ledgers. The first is in B, 4th Elizabeth, 1561, the second in C, 1571, and the third in D Ledger, 1640. In the last-named Ledger it is stated that the prayer was used before commencing the business of the Chamber. The Corporation have recently had this old document cleaned and framed, and it hangs in the Grand Jury Room.

No. 23. WALTER KERR HAMILTON, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

(*Size of Picture,* 45*in. by* 36*in.*).

WALTER KERR HAMILTON, Bishop of Salisbury, 1854—1869.

This picture, which is a copy of the original portrait by George Richmond, R.A., in the collection at the Bishop's Palace, Salisbury, was painted and presented to the Corporation by Mr. A. Weigall. Walter Kerr Hamilton was born in London on November 16th, 1808, and was the son of Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Taunton and Prebendary of Lichfield. His mother was Charity Græme, third daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., physician to the Prince Regent. Hamilton's early childhood was passed at Loughton, in Essex, of which parish his father was Rector. After spending some years at a private school, he was in 1822 sent to Eton, and in 1826 he went as a private pupil to Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. In January of the following year Hamilton matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, and after travelling abroad he returned to England in 1833 and settled at Merton College, Oxford; among his brother Fellows there were Edward Denison, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, H. E. Manning, afterwards Cardinal, and other men of subsequent distinction. On Trinity Sunday, in 1833, he was ordained Deacon, and priest on the 22nd of December following. After serving a curacy at Wolvercote, near Oxford, he became curate to Edward Denison, Vicar of St. Peter's, Oxford, and when in 1837 his Vicar was promoted to the

See of Salisbury, he was, on the petition of the parishioners, appointed his successor. He became examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1841 he left Oxford to become a Canon Residentiary in Salisbury Cathedral, and two years later he was collated to the Precentorship. In March, 1854, on the death of Bishop Denison, Hamilton was appointed to succeed him, and he was consecrated by Archbishop Sumner on May 14th, at Lambeth. The idea of establishing at Salisbury a Theological College had been suggested to him by his predecessor in 1841, but it was not until 20 years afterwards that the plan was carried out; until his death he always took the greatest interest in its welfare. Symptoms of heart disease showed themselves early in 1868, but he continued his duties until October in that year, and after spending seven months in London, he returned to Salisbury on July 29th, and died three days afterwards, viz., on August 1st, 1869.

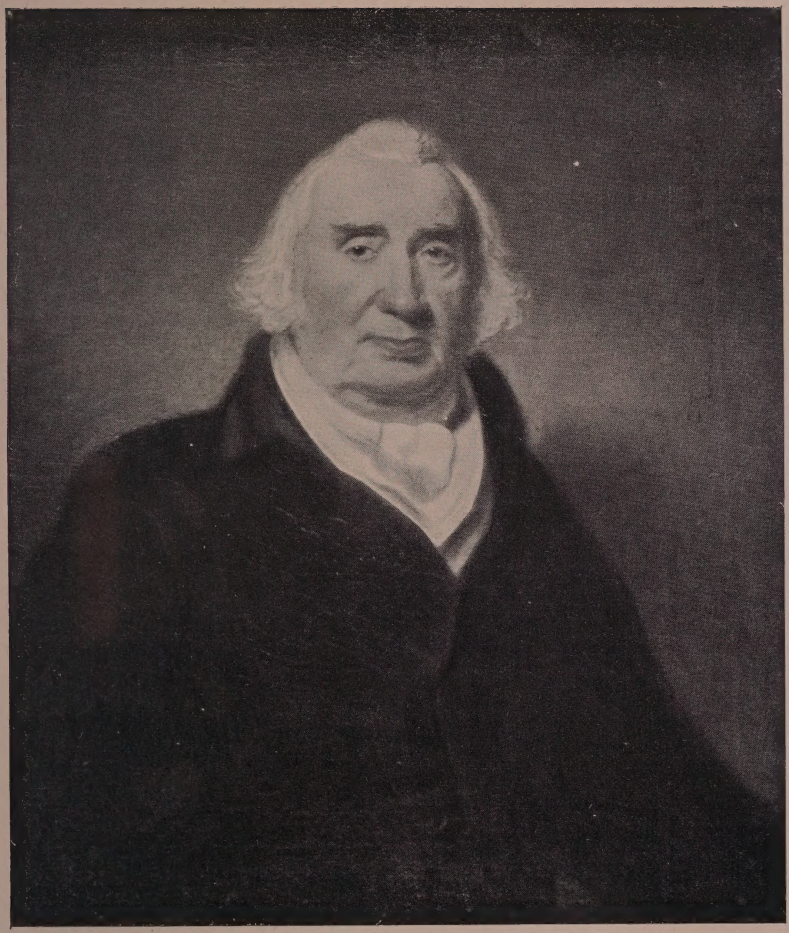
No. 24. CAPTAIN JOHN WYCHE.

(*Size of Picture, 30in. by 25in.*).

CAPTAIN JOHN WYCHE, Mayor of New Sarum, 1783—4.

This painting, which was presented to the Corporation in 1908 by Alderman C. Haskins, is a very striking portrait, and is considered to be the work of John Hoppner, R.A. In connection with such an opinion, it may be of interest to state that John Wyche was one of the senior Aldermen at the time the Corporation paid Hoppner for painting the portraits of Lord Radnor and Mr. William Hussey. The particulars respecting Captain John Wyche are taken from a MS on the back of the picture, which bears the signature of T. Eyre Wyche, Camberwell, and is dated September 22nd, 1836, and also from the records of St. Thomas' Church and the Corporation Ledgers.

John Wyche, who was the third and youngest son of Richard Samuel Wyche, Esq., was born at Salisbury on December 7th, 1729. His brothers were the Rev. Benjamin Wyche, Rector of Lockston, and the Rev. Samuel Wyche, of Warminster. The mother of these three sons was Anne, daughter of Robert Cooper, who served the office of Mayor in 1771—2. John Wyche married in 1760 Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Edmund Abbott, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Winterbourne Dauntsey, Wilts. He had previously entered the service of the Hon. East India Company, and in 1764 he was



CAPTAIN JOHN WYCHE (MAYOR).

Attributed to John Hoppner, R.A.

Photo. H. Brooks Sarum.

appointed captain and commander of the Company's ship Salisbury, which position he filled until 1769, when, having realised a considerable fortune, he retired to Winterbourne. The unexpected loss of £10,000, caused by the failure of Coxe's house in India, about the year 1773, induced John Wyche to come into Salisbury and start a wine merchant's business in Winchester Street, and in 1775 he was elected a member of the Corporation ; his first appearance at a Council meeting was on November 15th, 1775, when he was made a free citizen, was elected an assistant or councillor, and took the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy.

On the 4th January, 1777, Captain John Wyche was elected a Younger Brother of the Trinity House. He became an Alderman of Salisbury in 1780, and was elected Mayor of the City on October 10th, 1783, and sworn in as Mayor and Justice of the Peace at the following meeting on the 12th November. He died April 7th, 1805, and was buried in a vault at St. Edmund's Church. The north choir aisle of St. Thomas' Church contains many memorials to members of the Wyche family, including those to the father and mother of John Wyche, and also to his four children, viz., Richard Samuel, who became a surgeon in the City ; Hezekiah, who was an Alderman and Mayor of Salisbury in 1807 ; Benjamin, who resided at Audley House, Crane Street, the house on the east side of the present Church House, and who died in 1820 ; and Elizabeth Anne, who married Sir Charles Bussell Blount, Kt., in 1786.

The Corporation Ledger shows that the place in Winchester Street, where John Wyche started as

a wine merchant, was the interesting old house now occupied by Mr. L. S. Luckham, at the corner of Winchester Street and St. Edmund's Church Street. This property, which had for many years belonged to the Corporation, was during the 16th and 17th centuries known as the "Three Cuppes Inne," and as will be seen by the following extracts from the City records, the house was re-built about 1672:—"Dec. 21st, 1669.—The decaye off the Three Cuppes Inne to be viewed, and warninge given to Richard Gyrle, the present tenant, to remove at St. Thomas' daye next."

On Dec. 6th, 1671, Mr. Giles Naish entered into a contract with the Corporation, upon condition that they would grant him an 80 years' lease of the "Three Cuppes Inne" at an annual rent of six pounds, to re-build the house, with three "goode lower roomes," that is to say, a hall, a parlour, a kitchen, and to make cellars; also to build the house three stories high, and to build a malthouse "bigg or wyde enough therein to make xx. quarters of malt at leaste by the weeke," and other necessary rooms, the whole to be substantially erected within three years. The 80 years' lease was granted to Giles Naish on May 10th, 1672.

In 1748 Richard Samborn, merchant, was granted a 40 years' lease of the Three Cups Inn, and apparently John Wyche bought an assignment of this lease in or about 1773, when the house was converted into a private residence, and probably the wine cellars adjoining, now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Dear, were built, as when the last named lease expired in 1788 a fresh lease was granted to John Wyche, Esq., for 40

years of "that corner tenement in Winchester Street on the south side, and Church Street on the east, heretofore an Inne called the Three Cups."

A letter which appeared in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* a few years ago contained some interesting particulars respecting a Mayor's feast in the time of John Wyche. The information was obtained by the writer of the letter, Mr. E. Rawlence, from a bundle of papers which had belonged to Joseph Tanner, who was Mayor of Salisbury in 1797. These papers included several bills for wines, and the letters of acknowledgement from those who had received an invitation to the feast. Among the former was a bill from Messrs. Wyche and Son for 25 dozen of Red Port Wine, and the letters included one from Alderman John Wyche, who regrets his inability to attend on account of an attack of gout. The carousing which at that time took place at these feasts may have been the reasons why the doctors of the City all begged to be excused upon this occasion.

No. 25. THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FAWCETT, M.P.

(*Size of Picture*, 52*in.* *by* 36*in.*).

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FAWCETT, M.P., Postmaster-General, 1880.

This portrait was painted by H. Von Trosh, an Austrian artist, and was presented to the Corporation in 1884 by Mr. Passmore Edwards, one of the Members of Parliament for the City at that time. Henry Fawcett, who was the son of Alderman William Fawcett, was born at Salisbury on August 26th, 1833. In the year 1847 he entered Queenwood College, at that time just opened as an agricultural college. Two years later he went to King's College School, London. He lodged with a Mr. Fearon, an office-keeper in Somerset House. A boyish interest in politics was encouraged by Fearon's talk, and probably by visits to the gallery of the House of Commons. Dr. Hamilton, the Dean of Salisbury, who had been shown some of Henry Fawcett's mathematical papers by the lad's father, strongly recommended a University career for him. Accordingly, Henry Fawcett was sent to Cambridge, going into residence at Peterhouse in October, 1852. He migrated twelve months later to Trinity Hall, and in 1856 was elected a Fellow of Trinity. In 1854 Fawcett entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1856 he settled in London to begin his studies. However, during a short visit to his home, he met with a serious accident whilst shooting with his father and brother on Harnham Hill. His father, whose sight was

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FAWCETT.

Painted by H. Von Trosh.

Photo. H. Brooks, Sarum.

affected, fired hastily, and, a few pellets striking his son in the eyes, he was rendered blind. Nevertheless, Fawcett bore the calamity with great courage and fortitude. He returned to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he studied political economy, and had frequent intercourse with eminent political economists. In 1861 he became a member of the Political Economy Club, and he established a reputation by the publication, in 1863, of a manual on Political Economy. The following summer he was elected to the Professorship of Political Economy at Cambridge, which had recently been founded. He became known to J. S. Mill, and in November, 1860, says the *Dictionary of National Biography*,

"With singular audacity, he proposed himself as a candidate for the borough of Southwark, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Napier. He brought a leter from Brougham, who had seen him at the Social Science Association. He was, otherwise, utterly unknown to the constituency, but he speedily won the enthusiastic support of the voters by energetic speeches at public meetings. Crowds came from all parts of London to hear the blind orator; but he ultimately had to retire upon the appearance of Mr. (Sir) A. H. Layard as the Government candidate. Fawcett's fame now spread, and his name became known among politicians."

He stood as a candidate for Cambridge in 1862, and was beaten by a small majority. In 1863 he stood for Brighton, and was again defeated, but in 1865 he was elected as one of the members for Brighton, retaining his seat until February, 1874. Professor Fawcett married, in 1867, Millicent, daughter of Mr. Newson Garrett, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and he then took a house in London, which he occupied whilst Parliament was sitting, residing at Cambridge for his lectures, and spending his summer in visits to his family at Salisbury. Two months after his defeat at

Brighton Professor Fawcett was returned as one of the members for Hackney. He was re-elected at the 1880 election at the head of the poll, and became Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Government. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and the University of Würzburg the title of Doctor of Political Economy. The Royal Society elected him to a Fellowship, and the Institute of France as a corresponding member. The Glasgow University gave him the degree of LL.D., and in the same year he was elected to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. He died in 1884 at Cambridge. A national subscription provided a monument in Westminster Abbey, a scholarship for the blind at Cambridge, and a drinking fountain on the Thames Embankment to perpetuate his memory in connection with the rights of women. A portrait of Professor Fawcett by Herkomer was subscribed for and presented to Cambridge by members of the University. In the Market Square at Salisbury a statue of Fawcett, by Pinker, was erected, and tablets to his memory were put up in Salisbury Cathedral and Trumpington Church, where he was buried.

No. 26. ALDERMAN WILLIAM FAWCETT.

(*Size of Picture,* 36*in. by* 28*in.*).

ALDERMAN WILLIAM FAWCETT, Mayor, 1831—2.

This portrait was painted by Walter F. Tiffin, of Salisbury, and was presented to the Corporation in 1897 by Mr. Sidney Fawcett. William Fawcett was born on March 31st, 1793, and died in 1887. He was the father of Professor Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster-General, and was elected a member of the Council in 1831. He has the unique distinction of having been chosen Mayor on his first appearance as a member of the Council, all the other members having served the office or paid the fine for refusing to do so. It was the election of Mr. William Fawcett as Mayor which brought about the long controversy between the Recorder (Lord Radnor) and the Deputy-Recorder (Mr. Robert Benson), the former objecting to the vote of the Deputy-Recorder when the Recorder was present and voting. The Mayor declined to allow the vote of the Deputy-Recorder, who published a pamphlet setting forth his claim to vote. The Corporation then took counsel's opinion, and a case was laid before Mr. J. Campbell. This gentleman's opinion supported the Recorder's contention, and it is set out in full in the Corporation Minutes. The Deputy-Recorder was not satisfied, and applied that the question should be tried in the Courts. This request was refused by the Council, but Mr. Benson had the satisfaction of being elected Recorder at the passing of the Municipal Corporation Acts. The following

account of William Fawcett's early life is given in Leslie Stephen's *Life of Professor Henry Fawcett* :—

" William Fawcett was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, on March 31st, 1793, and left his native place for London in 1812. He was in one of the crowds which welcomed the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, and there achieved the honour of shaking hands with Blücher. In April, 1815, he moved to Salisbury, and soon afterwards turned to account the remarkable clearness and power of his voice by springing upon a coach to read out the news of the battle of Waterloo. At Salisbury he was first employed in the shop of Mr. Pinckney, a leading draper. Upon Mr. Pinckney's retirement in 1825, Mr. Fawcett set up in business for himself, opening a draper's shop in the Market Place. . . . In 1827 he married Mary Cooper, a sister of one of the leading solicitors in Salisbury. . . Mr. Fawcett prospered in business, and in the year of the Reform Bill, 1832, was Mayor of Salisbury. His election by a close Corporation, the majority of which belonged to the opposite political party, was a remarkable proof of a popularity acquired by various qualities. He was a keen sportsman, a good shot, and a first-rate fisherman in a district where the clearness of the chalk streams raises the sport to the level of a fine art. . . . He was a remarkably good speaker—a better orator, as I have been told, than his son ; more skilful in modulating his voice, and more felicitous in finding apt expressions on the spur of the moment."

Sidney Fawcett, who gave this picture of his grandfather to the Council, was the son of William Fawcett, jun., who also became an alderman after his father's death. Sidney Fawcett was elected in 1895 as one of the representatives of St. Edmund's Ward on the Town Council. He also became Captain of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, and in each of these positions continued to give valuable service to his native City until his lamented and premature death in 1904.

[This completes the list of paintings in the banqueting-room.]

OLD VOLUNTEERS' COLOURS.

Of the four old colours in the banqueting-room, the two which are now much decayed were presented to the Sarum Armed Association in October, 1799, by Miss Hussey, daughter of Alderman William Hussey, one of the City representatives in Parliament. This Armed Association was established in 1793, on the threat of a French invasion. The force consisted of about 430 men, £2000 being raised in the City to equip the men. After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, this body of Volunteers was disbanded, and the colours placed in the Council House, in the position they now occupy. The inscription under them is as follows :—

"These colours, borne by the inhabitants of this City, who, on the call of their Sovereign, had associated themselves in arms during the years 1793, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, under the command of Captain William Boucher, Alderman ; Captain Samuel Whitchurch, Alderman ; Captain Thomas Lake, Alderman, in defence of their country, are here placed by order of the Common Council. A memorial of zeal for the British Constitution."

One of the colours is a Union Jack, the other being of scarlet silk with a small Jack in the upper corner. On the scarlet body of the flag there is worked in yellow silk the City Arms, surmounted by the Royal Crown, whilst underneath is the motto, "Pro Rege et Patria," and a nicely-worked double spray of foliage, intermixed with roses, shamrock, and thistles. At the bottom of the flag is : "S.V. 1799." The other two colours, of more recent date, were worked by Mrs. Brodie, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Brodie, and were presented in 1831 to another body of citizen soldiers, consisting of four companies under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brodie. They are similar to the older ones, except that at the

bottom of the red silk one is : "S.V.I. 1831." These Volunteers were raised in the year 1831 by Mr. William Bird Brodie, who had been a Major in the old Wilts Militia, and who was elected M.P. for Salisbury in 1833. They were disbanded in 1840, Colonel Brodie having represented to the Secretary of State that an efficient police force had been established, and that there was nothing in the state of the country to necessitate their continuance. When Mr. Brodie left Salisbury, he gave the colours to Alderman William Fawcett, sen., and in 1897 his daughter presented them to the Corporation.

Before the Armed Association was formed in 1793, Salisbury appears to have had their "Trained Band" of one hundred men. There are frequent entries in the Ledgers respecting this force, *i.g.*:—

"May 10, 1629. At this Counsell yt is now alsoe ordered, That for the better furnishing of the trayned bonde of 100 souldyers, That the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of this Cittye shall eache of them furnishe twoe Armes, Videlt, one Corsett and one Muskett, and everye of the eight and fortye shall find and furnishe eache of them one Corsett or Muskett, and the residewe of the furniture of the said bonde are to be p'vided and furnished by the gentlemen and others the best Inhabitants of this Cittye who are not of the Companye, and for the better furnishing and pr'paring of powder and shott and other charges of the musters, The residewe of the Inhabitants of this Cittye whoe neyther serve nor are chardged with Armes, are to be taxed or rated at some small rates to such purpose."

The Mayor's chair, which is of mahogany, deserves notice on account of the beauty of the carving. It was presented to the Corporation by by William Henry Bouverie, who was the colleague of Alderman William Hussey in the representation of the City in Parliament at the time the new Council House was built.

PORTRAITS IN THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

No. 27. LAWRENCE TIPPOT.

(*Size of Picture, 40in. by 32in.*).

LAWRENCE TIPPOT.

This portrait, which originally hung in the Shoemakers' Hall, was presented to the Corporation in 1879 by Mr. Richard Monkhouse Wilson, who had served the office of Mayor of Salisbury in the year 1877—8, and whose son, Mr. R. A. Wilson, at present occupies the same honourable position. The frame bears the following words :—" The Effigies of Lawrence Tippot, borne in this Citty, died 1675, wch gave to the Soc'y of Shoomakers in Sarvm fifty pounds, æta 52." The canvas also bears the following names :—" Thomas Staples, John Rudwell, wardens ; William Jordan, Nicholas Staples, chambns. 1679." Lawrence Tippot was probably a master shoemaker in a small way of business and apparently held office as an official of the Shoemakers' Company. His name appears in the St. Edmund's overseers' account for 1654, but after this date his assessment comes in St. Martin's accounts, and in 1658 he was appointed one of the overseers of this parish. In 1664 " Larrance Tippot " bought from the Trinity Hospital the remainder of a lease of a house, " late Widow Haylock's," situate in Brown Street, on the north side of the Star Inn, the quit rent being 40s. 6d. per year.

Rep: C. Haskins, The ancient trade guild of Salisbury. 1912 - p. 220

No. 28. PHILIP CREW.

(*Size of Picture*, 74*in.* *by* 32*in*).

PHILIP CREW, *ætatis suæ* 54, 1638.

This interesting old portrait was found in a cupboard in one of the store rooms at the Municipal Offices in 1895, and until recently it hung behind the door in one of the rooms in the office. The oak panel upon which it is painted was cracked and in a dirty condition, very little of the portrait being discernible. The picture has, however, been restored by Mr. Brooks, and Philip Crew may now be seen standing with a staff in his hand, wearing a loose coat or tunic with a girdle, breeches and stockings, and large buckle shoes. He is clothed also in a large black robe, and wears on his head a Flemish beaver hat with a wide brim. The picture bears the following inscription, which has been carefully restored :—"*Hæredes isti quoties succeditis aulæ fraternis vestris mentibus adsit amor*," which translated is : "My heirs, as often as you succeed to this Hall, let brotherly love be present in your minds." On the back of the panel is painted the following :—"W.R. T.M., Wardns. ; T.S., Chambn., 1638." A little lower in modern letters is :—"A. Wills and R. Sopp, Wardns. ; I. Adams, Chambn., 1803." The Orders and Constitutions of the various Guilds, now in the City Muniment Room, have been carefully examined in order to find, if possible, the names of Wardens which would agree with the initials on the back of the picture, so as to enable us to say with certainty from which Hall the picture came and the name of the benefactor who gave the Hall. The search proved futile. On September 27th,

1632, however, the Corporation Ledger contains an order that the Company of Shoemakers should be dissolved because their Wardens, John Pearce and Thomas Staples had received drink and a fee of 20s. from an improper person, and had admitted him to their Company without the final approval of the Corporation, and in another entry respecting the Shoemakers, which appears in 1636, the name of Thomas Staples is given as Chamberlain. From the Overseers' books, 1715—35, it was ascertained that the Shoemakers' Hall was in Rollestone Street (St. Edmund's parish). In these old books there are three assessments between the "Shoomakers' Hall" and "The Crispin" Inn, both of which were in the chequer, which at that time was known as "Gore's Chequer," between Endless Street, Bedwyn Street, Rollestone Street, and Hog Lane, which is now a part of Salt Lane. "The Crispin" is now called "The Pheasant." Following this clue, the desired information was obtained from an interesting old work, *The Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of St. Edmund in Salisbury* (Mears, Temple Bar, London, 1723). This book contains a list of the tombs and the inscriptions thereon in St. Edmund's Churchyard at that date. Amongst them is the following:—

"At the west end of the Churchyard, on a black marble tomb supported with brick, is the following: Here resteth the body of Mr. Philip Crew, formerly schoolmaster in this parish, who died Jan. the 30, 1638. To whose perpetual memory the Society of Shoomakers, to whom he was liberally beneficial, by giving them his house for ever, commonly call'd Crew's Hall, and other tenements, hath deservedly erected this tomb:—Repaired by William Bishop and Andrew Gilbert, Wardens, James Smith, Chamberlain, of the Shoomakers, 1712.

The records of the Vestry show that Phillip Crew and John Ivie were Churchwardens of St. Edmund's, 1618—19.

The Shoemakers' was one of the earliest of the Salisbury Craft Guilds, *Sutor Currios* (shoemakers and curriers), appears in the lists of Guilds which are entered in the Corporation Ledgers in 1415 and 1440. From the same source we learn that in the year 1474 "The Schomakers" supplied two men "harneyshed" towards the number of forty-eight men which the Salisbury Guilds were called upon to provide for the King's Army shortly before the expedition to recover Normandy from Louis XI.

Owing to the suppression of their Chantries in the time of Edward VI., the Guilds became disorganised, but they were re-constituted as Craft or Trade Companies during the reign of Elizabeth, and under the orders then received the Salisbury Shoemakers continued until 1611—12, when the orders of all the local Companies were revoked and fresh constitutions were granted to them by the Mayor and Corporation, who, as a consequence of the City's new Charter of Incorporation (James I.), had greater power to control the Companies than they had previously possessed. The Shoemakers' Company was sanctioned in 1612, and included shoemakers, curriers and last-makers. In 1631 their orders were again revoked, and fresh regulations were given to the Company, which then included tanners. In 1675, owing to the rapid expansion of trade and to the changes in handicrafts, most of the Salisbury Companies were again re-constituted, and under the orders then granted the Shoemakers' Company included shoemakers, curriers, last-makers, bridle-cutters, coach-makers and flax-dressers. The Company ceased to exist about 1800—10.

Repd. C. Haskins, The ancient Guild of Salisbury, 1912 - p. 163

No. 29. WILLIAM GILLOWE.

(*Size of Picture,* 30*in. by* 25*in*).

WILLIAM GILLOWE, Warden of the Tailors' Guild, *ætatis suæ* 65, Anno Domini, 1658.

This portrait, by an unknown artist, was recently presented to the Corporation by Dr. H. Blackmore. William Gillowe, who was born in the year 1593, was not a native of the City, but he appears to have come to Salisbury when he was 44 years old, and after purchasing his freedom of the Tailors' Company on the 14th August, 1637, he became an active member of the Guild. He was appointed one of the stewards of the Company on February 8th, 1638, and on the 9th of June, 1650, he was made its Chamberlain. Six years later he was elected as one of the Wardens, and held office until his death in September, 1658. The portrait, which depicts William Gillowe in the Puritan dress of the Commonwealth period, hung with others for many years in the Tailors' Hall, which is now used as a store, and is situated behind the corner of Milford Street and Pennyfarthing Street. The Ledgers of the Salisbury Tailors' Company contain the following entries :—

"August 14, 1637—Memorandum: That at this assembly William Gillowe hath for gaining his freedom paid to the use of the Corporation £5, whereof 20s. is delivered to the said Mr. Chamberlaine, and the other £4 is lent to the said William Gillowe to be repaid unto this Company by 20s. p. ann., until it be paid, for the payment of which £4 accordingly the said William Gillowe hath given his hand to this Company.—Memorandum : That at this assembly after the payment of £5, the said William Gillowe having made his breakefast, and his proofe piece of worke, and

taken the oathe of supremacy, and the oathe of the house also, is admitted a free brother of this Company—Memorandum: That the said William Gillowe's bond is putt into the chest."

It may be explained that a new member had to give a breakfast in the Hall to his brethren of the Company on the day he was admitted, and produce a specimen of his work, to prove that he was an efficient workman. The chest alluded to is now in St. Martin's Church, Salisbury.

"Oct. 25, 1658—At this assembly John Flower, one of the elders of this Corporation, is elected and chosen warden of the said Corporation, to remain and continue in his office of Wardenship in the stead of William Gillowe, one of the late wardens of this Corporation, deceased, until the Thursday next after the feast of the Epiphany next ensueing, the said John Flower having taken the oath of the warden, as it hath been accustomed."

The Tailors' Company was one of the oldest, and possibly the richest, of the various Trade Guilds in Salisbury. William Swayne, who was Mayor in 1459—60, is said to have been the founder and chief benefactor of the Company. The Guild obtained a Charter of Incorporation from King Edward IV. under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Tailors, brothers and sisters of the Guild or Confraternity of St. John the Baptist." This Charter granted to William Swayne, the founder, and dated December 14th, 1461, was confirmed by Bishop Beauchamp, and renewed in 1554 by Queen Mary, in 1558 by Queen Elizabeth, again in 1563 by Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed in 1564 by Bishop Jewell. Hatcher and other writers give the date of the foundation as 1461, the year in which the Charter was granted by Edward IV., but there is no doubt the Guild was in existence at an earlier period. One of the old books of the Company contains on five parch-

ments the rules of the Guild made in 1444 in the reign of Henry VI. The first sheet of the parchment bears the following :—

"This beath the rewles, ordinances, and constitucions that bylongeth to the tayllours and the bretherhethe of Seynte John Baptiste yn the Cyte of Newe Salesburye, mayde by avis of the Wardens and Maysters of the seyde Crafte the x day of July yn the xxii yere of the reynynge of our Soverayn Lorde Kynge Harry VI and yn the tyme of Robert Bulke and Steven Hendy, that tyme Wardeynes—Michell Lye and John Horman, that tyme Stewardis and other moore."

One of the earliest, if not the first, reference to this Guild which appears in the records of the Salisbury Corporation, is in Ledger A, 18 Henry VI. (1440). This gives a list of nineteen Guilds, viz., the Merchants' Guild and eighteen Crafts' Guilds, one of which is the Tailors ("Sissorum"). Apparently this list was made in connection with an assessment of the City for the purpose of carrying out an order of the Privy Council that the defences of Salisbury should be strengthened. We learn also, from the Episcopal records (Burgh Register, fo. xxii., p. 45), that letters patent, which had been granted to the Tailors' Guild by Henry VI. in 1447, were revoked on June 25th, 1449, and a new Charter granted, which gave them power to found a Guild in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr, "as it was wont and had been accustomed to be done from ancient times."

No. 30. "FORTITUDE."

"FORTITUDE."

(*Size of Picture, 72in. by 48in*).

This picture is by D. C. Read, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to the Corporation in 1879 by the Deputy-Mayor, Mr. R. M. Wilson. The *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of September 6th, 1879, says :—

"Within the last few days there has been presented to the City and is now hanging in the Council House, a large oil painting of 'Fortitude,' after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by the late David Charles Read, formerly of this City. The picture was painted in 1832, and was copied from an engraving (now in the Magistrates' Room). The painting later on came into the posession of the Deputy-Mayor, Mr. R. M. Wilson. 'Fortitude' is one of the seven designs executed by Sir Joshua for the west window of the Chapel of New College, Oxford. The subjects were 'Charity,' 'Faith,' 'Hope,' 'Temperance,' 'Justice,' 'Fortitude' and 'Prudence.' The pictures were all purchased by Lord Normanton for £5565. His lordship has since refused three times his purchase money tendered on behalf of the National Gallery."

No. 31. MRS. MARGARET CARPENTER.

(*Size of Picture,* 50*in by* 40*in*).

MRS. MARGARET CARPENTER, Artist, 1793—1872.

This portrait, which was painted by William Carpenter, was presented to the Corporation in 1900 by Mr. Edward Carpenter, who, in writing to the Town Clerk, said :—

"The Earl of Radnor, in reply to my inquiry whether you have at Salisbury a suitable room to receive a portrait of my mother, Margaret Carpenter, who was born in Salisbury, and for many years was a very distinguished portrait painter, and an exhibitor in the Royal Academy, refers me to you. The painting is by my brother. . . . In years gone by your local papers used to refer with pride to my mother as one of the celebrities of the City, and, as I have no residence in this country, it occurs to me that Salisbury might be glad to receive this picture from me as a gift."

Mr. George Richmond, R.A., father of Mrs. Buchanan, had a very high opinion of Mrs. Carpenter's work. In *English Female Artists,* by Ellen C. Clayton (Tinsley Bros., London, 1876), there is a reference to her, and after describing her as one of the most distinguished portrait painters of England, the writer proceeds :—

"The daughter of Captain Alexander R. Geddes, she was born 1793, in Salisbury. The Geddes family counted among its members some men of considerable professional and literary reputation. In her early youth, Miss Geddes received instruction in figure drawing and painting from a resident master at Salisbury. Lord Radnor gave her permission to copy in his gallery at Longford Castle, and by his advice she sent pictures three years in succession to the Society of Arts. On each of these occasions she received a public acknowledgment of her talent. For a study of a boy's head, subsequently purchased by the Marquis of Strafford, the largest gold medal was awarded.

By Lord Radnor's advice she came (1814) to London. At once she acquired a well-merited reputation. Immediately on her arrival she exhibited at the Academy a portrait of Mrs. Sparkes, and at the British Institution 'A Fortune Teller' and 'A Peasant Boy.' From that time up to 1866 she rarely failed, year by year, to exhibit portraits and fancy subjects, all admirably painted, and treated with brilliant power. In 1817 Miss Geddes married Mr. W. H. Carpenter. Her sister was the wife of W. Collins, R.A., and mother of Mr. Wilkie Collins. Mr. Carpenter was, in 1845, appointed Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. He died on July 12th, 1866. A pension of £100 per annum was then granted to Mrs. Carpenter in recognition of her own merits, as well as in acknowledgment of the services of her husband. This gifted lady (Mrs. Carpenter) died in London on November 13th, 1872, aged 80 years. Perhaps no sister artist in this country was more admired than she. Truth, firmness of touch, brilliancy of colouring, both in oil and in water colours, were her leading points of excellence. Many of her portraits and miniatures were engraved—the Viscountess Eastnor, Countess Ribblesdale, Viscountess Barrington, &c. Among the most remarkable portraits by her were Lord Kilcoursie and Lady Sarah de Crespigny in the year 1812, Lord Folkestone 1814, Mr. Baring 1815, Sir George Madden 1817, Lord Mark Ker 1819, Sir H. Bunbury 1822, Lady Eastnor 1825, Lord de Tabley 1829, Mr. Justice Coleridge 1830, Lady Denbigh 1831, Mr. Herries 1832, Lady King, daughter of Lord Bryron, 1835, the children of Mr. T. J. Thompson, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Marshall and her son, 1851, and in following years the portraits of R. P. Bonington, painter, 1801—28, now in the National Portrait Gallery, Lord John Manners, Dr. Whewell, John Gibson, R.A., the sculptor ; also a life-size portrait of Anthony Stewart, the celebrated miniature painter, entitled 'Devotion,' and 'The Sisters,' portraits of the artist's own daughters. These last two, with 'Ockham Church,' were purchased by Mr. Sheepshanks, and are now at South Kensington. Personally, Mrs. Carpenter was genial and amiable. Her death was deplored by a large circle of friends. Two of her children, Mr. W. Carpenter and Miss Henrietta Carpenter, have become artists. The former is especially well known. It was a matter of indignation that so eminent and able an artist should have been debarred the honour of becoming an Academician. The *Art Journal* made some severe, but justifiable, remarks on the subject, as follows :—'Had the Royal Academy abrogated the law which denies a female admission to its ranks, Mrs. Carpenter would most

assuredly have gained, as she merited, a place in them; but we despair of ever living to see the rights of women vindicated in this respect; the doors of the institution are yet too narrow for such to find an entrance. It cannot be denied that since the days of Angelica Kauffman and Mary Moser, and the female honorary members of the same period, the Academy has studiously ignored the existence of women artists, leaving them to work in the cold shade of utter neglect. Not even once has a helping hand been extended, not once has the most trifling reward been given for highest merit and industry. Accident made two women Academicians—the accident of circumstances, and the accident of birth. Accident opened the doors to girl students —accident aided by courage and talent. In other countries women have the prizes, fairly earned, quietly placed in their hands, and can receive them with dignity. In free, unprejudiced, chivalric England, where the race is said to be to the swift, the battle to the strong, without fear or favour, it is only by slow, laborious degrees that women are winning the right to enter the lists at all, and are then viewed with half contemptuous indifference.' "

Ralph Peacock, writing upon *Early British Women Painters,* which is included in *Women Painters of the World* (Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1905), says :—" What can be said about Mrs. Margaret Carpenter? Is she not to be placed among those quiet, unpretentious portrait painters whose thoughts are so wrapped up in their determination to be true that they never think of striving after exhibition-room effects? Margaret Carpenter gives us the character of her sitters and not technical displays of her own cleverness." The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery purchased three pictures by Mrs. Carpenter in 1867—77, viz., the portraits of John Gibson, R.A., Patrick Fraser Tytler, and Richard Parkes Bonington. It may be mentioned that at Hannington Hall, Swindon, there is an excellent portrait by Mrs. Carpenter of Mr. Ambrose Hussey, who was M.P. for Salisbury in 1843, whilst at Sedgehill Manor (Sir W. Grove) there

are portraits by her of Mr. and Mrs. John Grove, of Ferne. There is also a portrait by Mrs. Carpenter, after Cosway, of Lady Barbara Pleydell Bouverie, daughter of Jacob, 2nd Earl of Radnor, at Lord Radnor's London residence. There are also many other examples of her work in the City and neighbourhood, including drawings in crayon. Miss Hussey, of The Wardrobe, The Close, Salisbury, has two portraits in crayon by Mrs. Carpenter. One is a portrait of Mrs. Grove, and the other of Mr. John F. Hussey. There is a portrait in water colours (painted by herself) of Margaret Carpenter, and a portrait of Henrietta Shuckburgh, by the same artist, in the British Museum. Between the years 1818 and 1866, Mrs. Carpenter exhibited no less than 216 pictures. The list, which appears in *The British Dictionary of Artists*, by Algernon Graves (Bell and Sons, 1884), gives the numbers as follows:—Royal Academy, 147; the British Institution, 50; and the Society of British Artists, 19. During the 21 years that Mr. W. H. Carpenter held the position of Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, he greatly increased the value and interest of the various collections under his care, and made many important additions to the collection of drawings, especially the works by great Masters. His knowledge of prints and drawings gained for him, says the *Dictionary of National Biography*, a wide reputation in Europe. He was a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery from the time of its formation in 1856.

No. 32. ALDERMAN JOHN ALFRED FOLLIOTT.

(*Size of Picture,* 50*in. by* 40*in.*)

ALDERMAN JOHN ALFRED FOLLIOTT, Mayor of Salisbury, 1901.

This portrait, painted by H. Brooks, of Salisbury, was presented by members of the Council and other friends to the Corporation in commemoration of the public-spirited manner in which Mr. J. A. Folliott led his fellow citizens in the celebrations in connection with the Coronation of King Edward VII. A sum of £188 was also subscribed by the citizens to provide some token of their appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Folliott's services during this important year, and on November 27th, 1902, at a large meeting in the County Hall, Mr. Folliott was presented with a handsome embossed Louis XIV. silver tea tray, weighing 147ozs., engraved with the City Arms, together with an elegant silver tea and coffee service. At the same gathering Mrs. Folliott was presented with a gold necklet and diamond pendant, and the two children with a gold watch each.

No. 33. ARTHUR WHITEHEAD.

(*Size of Picture, 28in. by 21in.*)

ARTHUR WHITEHEAD, Mayor of Salisbury, 1892 and 1896.

This portrait was painted and presented to the Council by Mrs. Hamilton Fulton in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Mr. Whitehead was elected a member of the Town Council on November 1st, 1888, and was one of the representatives of St. Martin's Ward. He was first appointed Mayor on November 9th, 1892. During Mr. Whitehead's first Mayoralty he organised a Committee to raise funds to assist the Salisbury Infirmary. The result was a most successful bazaar and ice carnival, which was held in the County Hall in the early days of the Mayoralty of his successor, Mr. C. Haskins, which resulted in £1700 being obtained for the Infirmary. Four years later, when the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated, Mr. Whitehead was again elected chief magistrate, and as a recognition of his services in connection with the local celebration of this event, his fellow citizens presented to him a silver tea and coffee service, and to Mrs. Whitehead a diamond pendant. Mr. Whitehead retired from the Town Council in May, 1904, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the City in 1905.

No. 34. FREDERICK GRIFFIN.

(Size of Picture, 44in. by 34in.)

FREDERICK GRIFFIN, Mayor of Salisbury, 1886—7.

This portrait was painted and presented to the City in 1887 by Mrs. Hamilton Fulton. Frederick Griffin, who was born at Salisbury on April 24th, 1835, was the eldest son of James Griffin, a merchant of the City. On November 1st, 1883, he was elected to the Town Council as one of the representatives of the Ward of St. Thomas, which at that time included the parish of Fisherton within the borough. On November 9th, 1886, he was chosen Mayor, and in May, 1897, was elected an alderman of the City. This position he retained until 1904, when, owing to the extention of the borough boundary and the consequent re-arrangement of the wards of the City, the whole of the members of the Corporation went out of office. Mr. Griffin did not seek election as a member of the new Council. He died in 1905, and was buried at Fisherton Cemetery.

The present generation are not likely to forget the generous and public-spirited manner in which Mr. Griffin carried out the duties of Mayor during the Jubilee year of the reign of Queen Victoria. The celebration of this important event in Salisbury included a thanksgiving service at the Cathedral, the usual processions, bonfires and fireworks, and a dinner in the Market Square, at which 3600 men sat down, after which tea was provided for over 3000 women; the aged and infirm were supplied with provisions and other comforts at their homes, and the children

of the City were entertained on the following days. Mr. Griffin left behind him an enduring monument in the Victoria Park. He was one of those who felt that Salisbury should have some permanent memorial of the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's beneficent reign, and he supported the proposal that the memorial should take the form of a people's Park for recreation and sport. As Mayor of the City he took the lead in raising, by subscription, the money which enabled the citizens to purchase from the Dean and Chapter 16 acres of land, lying between the highways of Stratford and Amesbury, and known as the "Horsepits." This piece of land, after being planted and laid out as a recreation ground, was named the Victoria Park, and was vested in a body of trustees. Mr. Griffin, who became one of the trustees of the Park, continued to give most liberally towards its maintenance, and by his will he bequeathed £100 towards its further improvement. The Park is now under the control of the Town Council. In commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen he gave to the Corporation the portrait of Queen Victoria in the Banqueting Room (*vide* No. 15 portrait). At a large gathering at the Market House on September 21st, 1887, Mr. Griffin was presented with a silver salver, subscribed for by 5000 persons, each of whom gave one penny. The salver, which weighed 31ozs., bore the following inscription :—

"To Fred Griffin, Esq., Mayor of Salisbury, by the working men of the City and their families, in appreciation of the very generous and highly successful manner in which he presided over and carried out the celebration of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Presented September 21st, 1887, on behalf of the committee, G. Strong, chairman; G. Sturgess, treasurer; John Ranger, hon. secretary."

On October 26th, 1887, Mr. Griffin was presented with a silver epergne and candelabrum, together with a handsome illuminated album, containing the names of the subscribers. The candelabrum bore the following inscription :—" Presented to Fredk. Griffin, Mayor of Salisbury, by 977 of the citizens, to mark their appreciation of his services to the City during the Jubilee year, 1887." The Mayoress, Miss Griffin, was also presented with a gold bracelet, which bore the following inscription :—" Presented by the citizens of Salisbury to Miss Lillie Griffin, Mayoress of Salisbury, Jubilee year, 1887."

Not signed:
tradition of good Vanderbanks

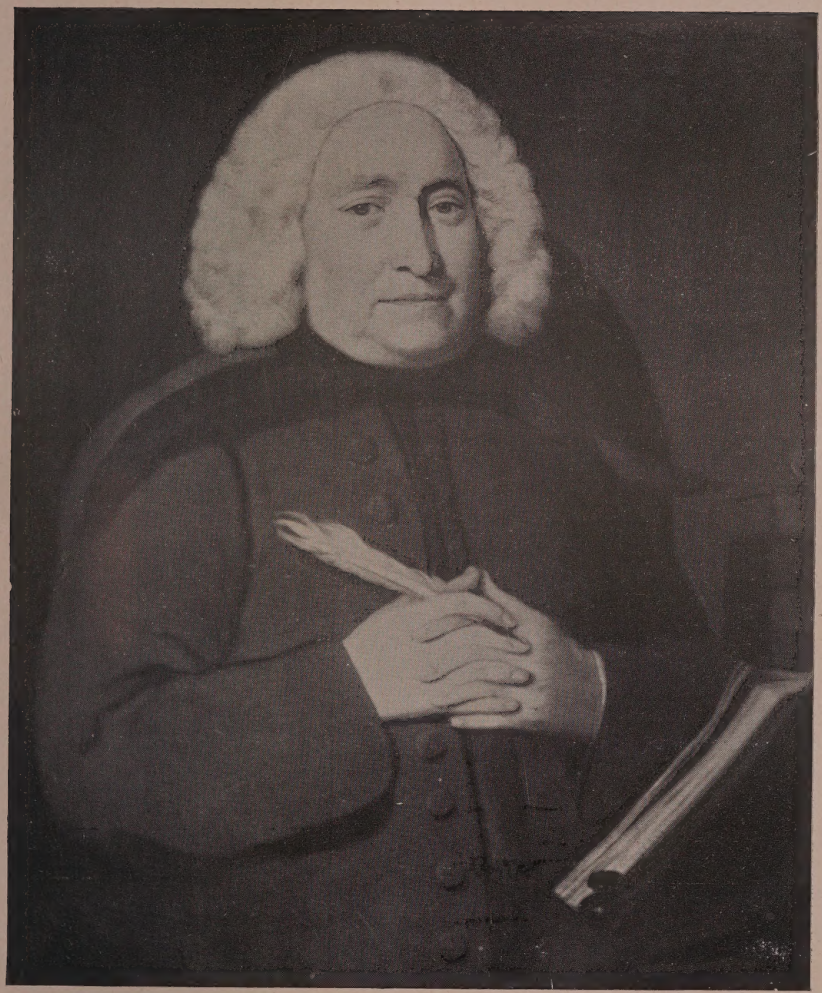
No. 35. THOMAS CHUBB.

(*Size of Picture,* 30*in. by* 25*in.*)

THOMAS CHUBB, 1679—1747.

This portrait, which was painted by a local artist, G. Beare, was presented to the Corporation by the family of the late Mr. Richard Monkhouse Wilson. Peter Hall, in his book upon Salisbury, speaking of eminent men born at Salisbury, says :—"One of the most remarkable, though not the most reputable, was Thomas Chubb, the Deist. He was the son of a maltster at East Harnham, born in 1679, and apprenticed in Salisbury, first to a glover, and afterwards to a tallow chandler. He established a debating society in the City, where scriptural inquiries were freely handled, and among his writings was a treatise on the Trinitarian controversy, which obtained for him the applause of Pope, Gay, the Duke of Queensbury, and those who had more regard for acuteness of intellect than for sobriety of judgment or integrity of life. Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, immediately took the young freethinker into his family. But the restraints of this situation were too much for the independent spirit of Thomas Chubb, and he soon returned to his old pursuits, making very serviceable candles and writing very foolish books till the year 1747, when he died—a melancholy example of talents misapplied and principles sacrificed to the applause of the unworthy." Hatcher says :—

"Fielding, the novelist, who married a Salisbury lady, lived for a time in Salisbury, where he wrote, amongst other books,



THOMAS CHUBB.

Painted by G. Beare.

Photo. H. Brooks, Sarum.

his 'Tom Jones.' The character of Square, the Philosopher, in that work is said to have been drawn for Thomas Chubb, and Dowling, the lawyer, for a Salisbury person named Stillingfleet. The Golden Lion, where the ghost scene was acted, was a well-known inn at the corner of the Market Place and Winchester Street, and the person who sustained this part was Doughty, one of the sergeants-at-mace. Chubb's posthumous works, in two volumes, appeared the year after his death. His character and writings gave rise to as much controversy as those of any individual of his time."

Chubb was buried on the south side of St. Edmund's Churchyard on the 11th of February, 1747. A copy of his works will be found in the Salisbury Free Library. After Chubb's death, several tracts were published concerning his life and writings, some of which lauded him to the skies, whilst others condemned him and all his works. One was entitled "A short and faithful account of the life and character of the celebrated Mr. Thomas Chubb, who died lately at Salisbury, in a letter from a gentleman in that City to a friend in London." (Printed for John Noon, at the White Hart, near Mercer's Chapel, Cheapside, 1747). This letter, which is signed "Your devoted humble friend," is dated Sarum, February 16th, 1746, and begins :—

"Doubtless you will have heard before this of the irreparable loss which the public have sustained, in the death of that eminently good man, Mr. Thomas Chubb. He was the youngest son of Mr. Henry Chubb, a maltster of East Harnham, and was born on Michaelmas day in the year 1679. His father dying young, and the widow having the care of three more children with only a slender maintenance for their support, Thomas received no other education than being instructed to read and write an ordinary hand. When he was 15 years old he was apprenticed to Mr. Rawlins, a glover in Salisbury, afterwards serving him as an assistant. Mr. John Lawrence, a tallow-chandler, having contracted a generous friendship for Chubb, and the trade of glove-making being prejudicial to Chubb's eyes, he took him under his roof as a companion and to assist

him in his business. About this time there were disputes in regard to the doctrine of a Trinity in Unity, and Mr. Chubb arranged his sentiments in the manner they now appear to the world in his first tract, called 'The Supremacy of the Father.' Having commenced author, his merit, too conspicuous to be confined within the narrow circle of his acquaintance, soon diffused its rays through the whole nation. . . . 'Tis but justice to add that Great Britain alone did not contain every friend that he had; the more distant inhabitants of the globe held him in esteem, tho' known to them only by his writings; and natives of America thought themselves happy in his correspondence."

Speaking of his not remaining with Sir Joseph Jekyl, this admirer of Chubb says:—

"Oh, Salisbury! could plenty and grandeur have seduced him from thy habitations, he had been lost to himself, and thou would'st have long since been deprived in him of a spirit whose rich qualities outvied all the wealth thy walls could boast to contain, besides; of one, whose name grateful futurity will hear with reverence and admiration when thy lofty spire shall sink and crumble into dust." In a postcript the letter says:—"Mr. Chubb's body, was by his own choice, deposited next the remains of his valued friend Mr. Lawrence, in the Churchyard of St. Edmund."

This effusion of Chubb's admirer was answered by a tract printed for James Fletcher, in the Turl, Oxon, 1747, entitled "Memoirs of Mr. Thomas Chubb, late of Salisbury, intercepted with some remarks on 'the short and faithful account' in a letter from *another* gentleman in that City to *his* friend in London." The tract is signed "Phialethes Anti-Chubbins, Sarum, June 12th, 1747." The tract commences:—

"Though the part which Mr. Chubb has acted on the theatre of life has been, as you well know, like that of Iago's in the play, foul and treacherous to his Lord and Master from the first to the last scene, and, in its catastrophe, as you have heard, shocking and full of horror to all Christian spectators; yet with spirits homogeneous and capable of acting the like themselves, it has not only met with approbation upon the stage; but even the exit he lately made, the most tragical, and deeply affecting all

the rest, has been improved by them to the advantage of their hero, and crowned with their loudest applause. Being justly apprehensive what an universal hiss from the opposite quarter would attend his going off, and how all but themselves would admire the more than poetical justice of his sudden and unexpected downfall, they are resolved to be beforehand with the world, and therefore puff him away boldly in two of the evening papers, gathered into, and embellished with a more pompous paragraph in the *Salisbury Journal*, as the mirror of mankind, and now wind up the bottom in this 'short and faithful account,' as it is called, of the life and character of the celebrated Mr. Thomas Chubb, in which they bestow such elogiums upon him, as no mere man ever yet deserved. It would not content them that the man was at rest in his grave, quiet and undisturbed, who had all his life been restless and disturbed, but the world must be provoked, whether they will or not, to rake in his ashes after death, by an anonymous piece, as ill-timed as it is ill-bred; the whole Christian world, and Salisbury in particular, being thereby abused, vilified, and despoiled, to raise trophies to his memory. . . . It is to be hoped that when the 'short and faithful account' of the celebrated Mr. Chubb shall be prefixed to his writings, as it is reasonable to be presumed it will, that this *fuller* and *more* faithful account of mine may attend it likewise, by which means so humble a performance may stand the chance of being perpetuated, nay, eternalized with this author's immortal works, even after our 'lofty spire is sunk and crumbled into dust.' . . . You must know, sir, that soon after the Society for the Reformation of Manners was established in London, many other towns formed bodies for the same purpose. Salisbury was one of them. Of the Salisbury Society Mr. Chubb was a member, and later on acted as Chairman. They held frequent meetings, especially on Sunday evenings. A back room of the Angel Inn, I am told, was the place where they usually assembled. . . . Here they read the Scriptures, at first under the guidance of a commentator. . . . From discovering some difficulties in Scripture which they could not surmount, they judged them to be unsurmountable. . . . About this time there sprang up near Warminster a kind of Anglo-French prophets, who for a time raised a great dust in these parts. To these Chubb repaired, and offered to join them, but they rejected his proposals, giving him to understand that, though they were got out of the common road; yet they were not such back-sliders as he mistook them to be. . . . And thus having wasted his time and talents in abusing Scripture,

which it is evident he did not, and many parts of which he could not, understand, having gradually sunk from Arianism to Socinianism, from thence to Deism, and so downwards within an inch of Atheism, the measure of his iniquities being fulfilled, on Sunday evening, the 8th of February last, he fell suddenly, as I have been told, out of his chair into the fire, where he immediately expired, without time so much as to call upon God for mercy."

The writer of the tract then goes on to condemn in violent language the desecration of St. Edmund's Churchyard by the burying of such an one as Chubb within its ground, and suggests that the body should be exhumed and burnt in the Market Square and the Churchyard re-consecrated. He concludes with the following :—

"In Eundem ab Eodem: An epigram, humbly recommended to those gentlemen who are furnishing themselves with Mr. Chubb's picture as proper to be wrote under it :—

When Thomas sunk down to the regions below,
Whither sooner or later all infidels go,
Quoth Satan, Friend Chubb, I am sorry thou'rt come,
Thy schemes, like my own, my high foes would have braved,
And if possible damn'd more than Jesus hath saved."

There is an excellent portrait of Chubb in the National Portrait Gallery, by G. Beare, which appears to be identical with the one at Salisbury. The latter picture, which is considered a good one, became the property of Mr. Robert Cooper, junior, in 1747, and remained in the possession of his family for many years. The picture was engraved by G. Bockman, and the print, which is much sought after by collectors, was published at the time of Chubb's death.

No. 36. THE OLD GUILDHALL AND CITY PRISON.

(*Size of Picture* 39*in. by* 29*in.*)

THE OLD GUILDHALL AND CITY PRISON.

This picture, painted and presented to the Corporation in 1883 by Mrs. James Hussey, is a copy of the large contemporary drawing in water-colours of the old Guildhall which was removed during the last century to make room for the erection of the present Council House. The original picture, now in the Salisbury Museum, was made to the order of Mr. W. Boucher, Chapter Clerk, who served the office of Mayor soon afterwards. The late Mr. E. T. Stevens, in his *Jottings*, says :—"It passed into the hands of the late Mr. E. Davis, Mr. Boucher's successor, and at his death became the property of Mr. Stevens' father, and was finally given to the Museum by Mr. Stevens." The picture shows a portion of Queen Street with Shorto's cutlery shop, the two gabled house for so many years occupied by Nash, the hatter, and at present by Mr. Cheesman, general outfitter, and also the shop of Goddard, cutler to his Majesty, with the Royal Arms over the door. On the extreme left is Mr. Wheeler's hat shop, which was burnt in 1823, the fire resulting in considerable damage to the front part of the Council House. The Assizes were at one time held in the Guildhall, beneath which was the City Prison, both of which were the property of the Bishop. Hatcher says :—

"The Bishop had the same authority over the City as the Lord of a manor in his demesne, he held half-yearly a Court

Leet, he could also hold a Court Baron, if need be, every fortnight. At this Court each freeholder (a few excepted) was bound to pay a small quit rent for his house and to take an oath of fealty. . . . He (the Bishop) was empowered to hold a Court of Pleas for all actions, the proceedings were by Jury, and citizens could not be arrested or their goods attached till they were first summoned to appear in person or by attorney."

Until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act in 1835, the Bishop appointed by patent not only a Baliff, but also a Deputy-Baliff, a Coroner, a Clerk of the Market, and a Gaoler. The Close was constituted a separate jurisdiction, the magistrates being the Bishop, Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and the Canons Residentiary, and they held Sessions in the Guildhall. After the fire in 1780, the Corporation, wishing to prevent the proposed new Municipal building, which Jacob the 2nd Earl of Radnor had generously undertaken to provide, encroaching upon the Market Place, took steps to acquire from the Cathedral Authorities, who were the owners, the whole of the property, including the ancient Guildhall, which stood in the chequer between the back of the old Council House and the Butcher Row. The acquisition of this property would enable them to erect their new Corporation building upon the site of the Guildhall chequer, and, at the same time, to enlarge the Market Square by the addition of the land upon which the old Council House stood. Considerable time was spent in negotiations between the various parties whose interests were affected by the proposal, and it was not until 1785, that is five years after the fire, that an arrangement was arrived at. In that year a letter was received from the Bishop proposing to surrender to the Corporation the Guildhall, the Gaol, and the patent office of Clerk of the

Market. The Bishop, in consideration of his surrender of the beneficial patent office of Clerk of the Market, together with the cession of the Gaol and Guildhall, stipulated that the Corporation should erect buildings to answer the same purposes in the new Council House. He required that there should be places for holding the Bishop's Manorial and Judicial Courts, those for the Dean and Chapter, and for Quarter Sessions. The appointment of gaoler and his salary were to be vested in the Corporation. In July, 1785, the Council were informed that the Dean and Chapter had agreed to convey to the Mayor and Corporation their lands and tenements situate in the Guildhall chequer, holden by them for the use of the Cathedral Choristers, in exchange for the following Corporation property:—The Vine Inn and old play-house in the Cheese Cross, John Randy's three tenements, Charles Millett's two tenements, and John Piper's tenement, all in New Street, and William Salter's tenement in High Street. The Corporation agreed to this exchange of property "provided that a bill lately depending in Parliament, to enable the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to assign the Guildhall to the Mayor and Corporation, should pass into law." After various plans had been considered, one of which was to place the main entrance to the new building in Queen Street, it was unanimously agreed, in June, 1787, "that in the opinion of this Council the Guildhall chequer will be the best situation for a new Council House, . . . and that Lord Radnor be given authority to take down and dispose of the old buildings." Included in these old buildings was the ancient Guildhall, which is described in the petition to Parliament as being

" very ancient and ruinous." The City Muniment Room contains several fragments of the ornamental woodwork from the old Guildhall, including the figures of Justice and Wisdom, which are highly decorated. The former is represented in a red robe with a golden girdle, holding a pair of scales, and the latter in a blue robe and golden girdle holding a serpent. There is also a double-headed eagle, supported by female figures bearing wreaths, a crown and sceptre and two lions, there is also in this room the bell which (as can be seen in the picture) was placed above the roof of the ancient Guildhall. The marks on the bell are, " HU. SAR. 1663 ✲ W. ▲ P."

Dr. Humphrey Henchman was Bishop of Salisbury in 1663, which accounts for the letters " HU. SAR.," and " W. P." with the representation of a bell between the two letters, tells us that the bell was cast by William Purdue, who started a bell-foundry in Salisbury in 1619. William Purdue, whose business was in Bell-founder's Street, now Culver Street, died in 1663, and was succeeded in the business by his son, Thomas Purdue.

No. 37. HENRY HATCHER.

(*Size of Picture,* 30*in. by* 25*in.*).

HENRY HATCHER, the Historian of Salisbury.

This portrait, which was painted by W. Gray in 1834, was presented to the Corporation in 1879 by W. H. Hatcher, the historian's son. The portrait was also engraved by G. F. Storm. Henry Hatcher was born in 1777 at the village of Kemble, in North Wilts, his father being a small farmer and landholder in that parish. His parents removed to Salisbury in 1790, when he was placed at school under a Mr. West, with whom he made such progress in classics, mathematics and other studies that he was engaged, when only 14 years of age, as junior assistant in Mr. West's school, and during the next three years he successively filled similar positions in other schools at Salisbury, Southampton and Petersfield. About the close of the year 1794 or the beginning of 1795, Henry Hatcher was engaged as amanuensis and secretary to the Rev. William Coxe, Rector of Bemerton, who afterwards became Archdeacon of Wilts. Mr. Coxe had at that time acquired some literary fame, and Henry Hatcher became intimately associated with his future career of authorship. In 1817 the office of Postmaster at Salisbury became vacant, and Mr. Hatcher availed himself of the influence of Mr. Coxe and the Earl of Pembroke to obtain the appointment, but he continued to assist Mr. Coxe in his literary pursuits. Mr. Hatcher resigned his position at the Post Office in 1822,

and established a Boarding School in Fisherton, but finding the house inconvenient, he removed his School about two years afterwards to Endless Street, where he continued to reside until his death. Hatcher, notwithstanding his scholastic duties, devoted much of his time to literary and antiquarian pursuits, and in 1834 he produced a small volume of 170 pages entitled *An Historical and Descriptive Account of New Sarum.* This anonymous volume, which was the condensed result of many years' collections for the topography and history of the City of his adoption, was published by Clapperton, of Salisbury. In 1835 Sir Richard Hoare renewed a proposal, which had been declined by Hatcher in 1817, to prepare a History of Salisbury as a portion of the *Modern Wiltshire.* He hesitated, but finally agreed to do so, and in 1836 Mr. Benson's papers, which contained materials which he, Mr. Benson, had for some years been collecting, were transferred to Mr. Hatcher. From that time until the end of 1843 Hatcher devoted every moment he could spare from his daily avocations to the projected *History of Salisbury.* An account of the painful literary dispute with Mr. Benson in connection with the final publication of this monumental work may be found in *Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Character of Henry Hatcher,* by John Britton, F.S.A., who was a close personal friend of Henry Hatcher. In the year 1846 Mr. Hatcher's old pupils had obtained an elegant tea and coffee service in silver, with a fine salver, with the intention of presenting them to him as a testimonial of their feelings of gratitude and esteem towards him as a tutor and friend, but before the presentation could be made to him, his lamented death occurred on the 16th Decem-

ber, 1846. It was, however, given to his son, Mr. William Henry Hatcher, on the 6th of April following, and was by him bequeathed to the Corporation in 1879, together with this portrait of his father. Mr. Henry Hatcher was buried in St. Edmund's Churchyard, and his many friends and admirers, old pupils and fellow citizens, erected a mural tablet to his memory in the Cathedral. The *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of December 19th, 1846, says :—

"Died suddenly on Monday morning, the 14th, in his 69th year, Mr. Henry Hatcher, the 'Historian of Salisbury.' His literary and scientific acquirements were well known to the world at large; his private worth and many virtues could only be appreciated by those who enjoyed the happiness of his intimate society. Mr. Hatcher was a superior mathematician, and had a perfect knowledge of the ancient and modern languages, and possessed literary attainments of a superior order. He has much enriched, by his historical and antiquarian researches, the history of our City, and of a large portion of this County. Free in communication on historical or literary subjects, his stores of antiquarian information were ever open for the advantage or amusement of his neighbours or scientific compeers. His death has closed a source of information which this neighbourhood and Mr. Hatcher's correspondents will not now be slow to appreciate."

The *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of the same week contained a memoir of Mr. Hatcher by a correspondent, who said :—

"Of the earlier years of Mr. Hatcher's life little is known. When first employed by the late Historian of Walpole, Marlborough, and the House of Austria, as an amanuensis, he had probably acquired little more than the rudiments of literature; but formed into habits of industry and research by the example, and aided by the suggestions, of Mr. Coxe, whom he assisted in the arrangement and composition of his various works for upwards of twenty years, he not only made himself a good classical scholar, and obtained a sufficient knowledge of most of the European languages to enable him to acquire more knowledge of the gradual progress of the manners, laws and institutions of the various states, from their rudest period to

their present rank in civilisation, but wrote and published many voluminous works, most valuable for the industry and truthfulness of research with which the materials had been selected. . . . While writing the History of the House of Austria, Mr. Coxe found himself in what appeared 'inextricabilis error' among the perplexing materials for the life of Leopold. As the means most likely to relieve him from this perplexity, Mr. Hatcher suggested that what had already been written should be laid aside, and all the papers from which facts and events were to be collected carefully read over again, noted, and re-cast. No sooner had this been done than Mr. Coxe, during the hours of a single morning, dictated to Mr. Hatcher an extent of manuscript, which, when put in type, filled forty quarto pages. . . . It is to be hoped that Mr. Hatcher's example of successful self-taught exertion may not be lost on this (at least) his native City, but may long continue to stimulate and encourage its rising generations to walk in the steps of his innocent, useful, and intellectual life—the best possessions they themselves can enjoy, and the most valuable legacy they can leave to those who are to live after them."

No. 38. KING GEORGE III.

(*Size of Picture*, 30*in.* *by* 25*in.*).

KING GEORGE III., 1760—1820.

This portrait, which is a copy of the one painted in 1761, when George III. was 23 years of age, was presented to the Corporation by Viscount Folkestone, the Recorder of the City, in 1765. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, visited Salisbury, on their way to Weymouth, in August, 1792. They were entertained at the Palace, and attended service at the Cathedral, where the Coronation Anthem and other musical compositions were played on the new organ, which had recently been presented to the Cathedral by the King, by the organist, Mr. Corfe, the grandfather of Mr. R. A. Wilson, the present Mayor of Salisbury (9th Nov., 1910). This organ was subsequently given by the Dean and Chapter to St. Thomas' Church, and was restored and enlarged in 1897, at a cost of nearly £700, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. After the completion of the restoration of the instrument, a photograph of the organ was sent to the late Queen Victoria by Mr. C. Haskins, who received a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge stating that her Majesty was greatly gratified to know that the organ given to the Cathedral by King George III. had been so carefully preserved. With reference to the gift of this organ to the Cathedral, Peter Hall, in his book on Salisbury, says :—

"The King enquired of Bishop Barrington, whom he knew to be the projector and patron of the intended alterations to

the Cathedral (Wyatt's), what these alterations were to be, and by what means the expense was to be defrayed. The Bishop described the proposed alterations, and stated that a new organ was much wanted, but he feared it would greatly exceed their means, which depended upon the voluntary contributions of gentlemen belonging to Wilts and Berks, of which the diocese then consisted. The King immediately replied :— 'I desire that you will accept a new organ for your Cathedral, being my contribution as a Berkshire gentleman.' "

The week following the visit of the King, a grand musical festival was held in the Cathedral. The *Messiah* was performed, the solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," being sung by Signora Storace. "Her last cadence," says the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of August 27th, 1792, "in which she shone with superior excellence, was interrupted by a Quaker Lady, who exclaimed, 'O fie on thee! Shame! shame! It is idolatry, rank idolatry!' She was conducted out of the Church, and the performance went on with less interruption than might have been expected from so extraordinary an occurrence." On August 1st, 1796, the King, accompanied by the Queen and several of the Princesses, paid a visit to the New Council House at 11.30 a.m., and were received by the Mayor, Recorder, and Chamberlain of the City. They inspected the new building, with which they expressed their entire satisfaction. His Majesty sat in the elegant and beautifully-carved chair, which had just previously been presented to the Corporation for the Mayor's use by the Hon. William Bouverie, one of the City's representatives in Parliament. The following anecdote, which appears in a book entitled *The Public and Private Life of George III.*, by Robert Huish, and published in 1821 by Thomas Kelly, will be read with interest :—On September 30th, 1779, the King and Queen,

accompanied by their family and attendants, arrived in Salisbury from Windsor, on their way to Weymouth. They were received by the Bishop and Clergy and the Mayor and Corporation, and remained for the day at the Deanery. In the afternoon the King went alone to the Cathedral, the tower of which was under repair. Looking over the book of subscribers, he desired to be put down for £1000. "What name shall I write, Sir?" said the person in charge. "Oh! a gentleman of Berkshire," replied the King. The Jubilee year of George III.'s reign was celebrated in Salisbury on October 25th, 1809, by a general holiday and festivities, including a procession to the Cathedral, a ball and supper, 1000 blankets being distributed to the aged and deserving poor of the City. Hatcher, in his early work before alluded to, *An Historical and Descriptive Account of New Sarum*, published in 1834 by Whittaker, London, and Clapperton, Salisbury, relates another interesting anecdote concerning George III.:—Mr. H. P. Wyndham, who was a great favourite of the King, and who filled the office of Mayor in 1771, and represented the County in Parliament in 1796, on one occasion appeared at Court in a coat made of dark-striped coloured cloth. The King, mistaking it for a French cloth, exclaimed:—"What! what! Wyndham in a French coat?" "No, please your Majesty, it is not French," replied Wyndham. "What then?" asked his Majesty. "It is a cloth made at Salisbury," said Wyndham. "Then send me some of it," replied the King. This was done, and the article became so fashionable that orders poured in, till every place in the City which could be rented to hold a loom was furnished with one of the machines.

No. 39. JOAN POPLEY.

(*Size of Picture,* 34*in. by* 28*in.*).

JOAN POPLEY, widow, a Benefactor to this City, 1570.

There is no record, so far as can at present be ascertained, as to how this portrait came into the possession of the Corporation. Joan Pople, or Popley, by deed conveyed to Robert Tanner, Mayor of New Sarum in 1570, and his heirs, &c., twenty tenements in the parish of St. Michael, in Basinghall Street, London, and further by her will, in 1571, she directed her executors to deliver all writings and deeds to the Company or Council, whom she charged, in God's behalf, to employ the proceeds for the relief of the poor belonging to the City. A mural tablet placed in St. Thomas' Church by order of the Town Council bears the following inscription :—

"In this Church were deposited the mortal remains of Joan Popple, widow, on the 15th day of July, 1572. She was a great friend to the poor of this City, for whose benefit she devised for ever considerable property in Basinghall Street, in the City of London. The Mayor and Commonalty, grateful for the munificent benefaction, have placed this tablet to commemorate that exemplary proof of her truly Christian piety."

The report of the Charity Commission, made in 1836, commonly known as Lord Brougham's Commission says :—

"The whole of the houses appear to have been burnt down in the great fire of London in the year 1666, and for the purpose of re-building them the Trustees, by deed dated July, 1666, granted a lease for 99 years of the parcel of land called Poppley's rents to Sir Thomas Clarges, in consideration of his re-building on the ground, and of the rents and covenants in the lease

mentioned. After the expiration of this lease, in 1768, the property was let by auction in eight lots on leases of twenty-one years, and in order to make the property more compact, a house now numbered 62, Basinghall Street, was purchased in 1806."

The charity estate now consists of nine houses, numbered 58 to 66, Basinghall Street. Very little has hitherto been published respecting Joan Pople or Popley.

In the 1565 Visitation of Wilts a pedigree of Thomas Pople or Poplesham, of New Sarum, is given, showing that Joan was the second wife of Thomas Pople, and daughter of "Humfry Bradley of Bristow." The arms of Poplesham were *Argent* on a bend *sable* between two bendlets dancettee, *gules* three eagles displayed of the field. According to this Visitation, Thomas Pople by his first wife Katherine, daughter to John Jeffery, of Doned Marie, Dorset, had one son Edmond, and by his second wife Joan, a son Roger; but in a contemporary MS. Herald's note book, recording the pedigree and arms of Thomas Pople, the name of his first wife is given as Katherine, daughter to Jeffrey Devenish, of Dorsetshire. The Corporation Ledger informs us that Thomas Pople was elected an alderman of the Market Ward on October 20th, in the 6th year of Elizabeth (1564). That Joan was the widow of Thomas Pople is confirmed by a MS. in the City Muniment Room, bearing the date April 8th, 1570:—"Mrs. Joane Popley's grant 12th Eliz.—Johanna Pople of New Sarum, late the wife of Thomas Pople of New Sarum gent, grants to Roger Tanner Maior of New Sarum, George Snelgar, Anthony Weeks, and Giles Estcourte, all those twenty messuages &c. situate in the parish of St. Michael at Bassingshawe in London."

There are many documents among the loose MSS. in the City Muniment Room which refer to members of the Popley family, including Thomas the husband and Roger the son of Joan, and also to Francis son of Roger and grandson of Joan Popley, *e.g.*, 1566 the bond of Richard Harveye citizen and stationer of London to Thomas Pople citizen of New Sarum and Johanna his wife for £6 13s. 4d. After the death of the widow Joan Popley in 1572, there is a lease dated 1575 from Thornburgh and others to Roger Popley of London, gent, of a Messuage, &c., in Bishopsgate Street, London. There is a petition dated 1580 from Francis Popley, son of Roger Popley, to the Corporation for a renewal of the lease of certain tenements on which his father Roger Popley had spent "one thousande markes in newe buildinge of divers houses."

Although the relationship is not known, the Popleys of Salisbury were probably connected with the family of Pople or Popley who resided at Chitterne All Saints, Milborne Port, Milborne Wick, and at Bruton, whose names frequently appear in the books of the Statute Merchants Bonds, and in the copies of wills which belong to the Corporation. On July 29th, in the 4th year of Edward VI. (1551), William Popley, of Chitterne All Saints, was party to a bond, and on August 31st in the same year there is a record of three bonds bearing his name, the other parties to these bonds being :—

John Bonham, of Brook, Wilts, Arm.
Robert Griffith, of New Sarum, draper.
Richard Bryant, of New Sarum, draper.
John Barnaby, of New Sarum, gent.

Johan Jerrard, of Sandford Orcas, widow, made her will in 1594, which was proved by Roger Popley, of "Milborne Week." She left legacies to Roger, Robert and Reynold Pople, sons of Robert Pople, of Kingsbury, in the parish of Milborne Port; residuary to Roger Popley, of Milborne Week; Robert Popley, of Sandford Orcas, and Thomas Popley, son of Robert Popley the elder, late of Milborne Port, deceased.

Roger Popley, of Disco(ve), in the parish of "Brewton," co. Somerset, gent., made his will in 1612, and mentions his son Francis and wife Bridget.

An old Manor House still exists (1908) at Milborne Wick, a little to the west of Milborne Port station, called "Pope's House," but has been converted into cottages. This may have been the residence of Roger Popley.

No. 40. JOHN FISHER.

(*Size of Picture,* 36*in. by* 30*in.*).

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Salisbury, 1807—1825.

This portrait was presented to the Corporation in 1847 by the Salisbury and Wiltshire Reading Society, of which Bishop Fisher was the first President. The picture is said to have been painted by Dawe. He also painted a larger portrait of the Bishop, and an engraving was executed by Hodgetts. John Fisher was the eldest of the nine sons of the Rev. John Fisher, successively Vicar of Hampton and Peterborough, Rector of Calbourne and Prebendary of Preston in the Cathedral of Salisbury. He was born at Hampton in 1748, educated at St. Paul's School, and in 1766 passed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, with a Pauline exhibition. In 1770 he took his degree of B.A., and in 1773 he became M.A. After serving as private tutor he undertook parochial work as curate of his native parish of Hampton. In 1780 he was appointed preceptor to Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, and became Royal Chaplain and Deputy Clerk of the Closet. In 1786 John Fisher was nominated by the King to a Canonry at Windsor, where he took up his residence, and in September of the following year he married Dorothea, daughter of J. F. Scrivenor, of Sibton Park, Suffolk. The refined simplicity and courteousness of his manner rendered Fisher a favourite with George III., whose

esteem he also gained by his unaffected piety. The King, we are told, "treated him rather as a friend than as a subject." When the Bishopric of Exeter became vacant by the death of Bishop Courtenay, Fisher was chosen by the King to be his successor, and was consecrated at Lambeth in 1803. He was also appointed to superintend the education of Princess Charlotte of Wales. In 1807, on the death of Bishop Douglas, Fisher was translated from Exeter to Salisbury. He died in London on May 8th, 1825, and was buried at Windsor.

No. 41. SIR RICHARD GROBHAM.

(*Size of Picture*, 24*in.* *by* 18*in.*).

SIR RICHARD GROBHAM.

Some difficulty has been experienced in identifying this portrait, and the efforts which have been made to verify it by any well-known portrait or engraving of Sir Richard Grobham have proved unsuccessful. However, it is described as a portrait of Sir Richard Grobham in an old list of the pictures in the Council House, and, until testimony is forthcoming that it is the portrait of some other individual, we may accept this evidence for what it is worth. Sir Richard Grobham, according to Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *History of Modern Wilts*, was born in 1551, and died in 1628. He founded an almshouse for four poor men at Wishford, and his tomb is to be seen in Wishford Church. He gave to the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury a sum of £200 "for the better relief and support of the poorer sort of tradesmen and inhabitants, to be lent to ten persons of that description, in sums of £20 each, for a term of five years." As Richard Grobham was steward to Sir Thomas Gorges, of Longford, during the time the castle was re-built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the following extracts may be of interest:—The first is taken from the *History of Longford*, which was written in 1670 by Pellatt, Chaplain to Lord Colerane, whose father, Hugh Hare, the first Lord Colerane, had purchased

Longford from Richard, the second Lord Gorges, in 1641. He says, "Sir Thomas Gorges was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber of Queen Elizabeth, and had recently wedded a Swedish lady, Helena of Suarhenburg, widow of Sir William Parr (who had been created Marquis of Northampton by Queen Elizabeth, and was brother to Catherine Parr, the Queen's stepmother). Lady Northampton, who was not only a favourite lady-in-waiting to the Queen, but also her step-aunt by marriage, "invited" her husband, Sir Thomas, to build a castle at Longford similar in style to that of her relative (Tycho Brake) in Sweden, in order, as she said, "that it might be a more convenient lodge to her Majestie when she came to hunt at Clarendon than Wilton might be, that was three miles farther off." Sir Richard Colt Hoare says :—

"In a MS. belonging to the Earl of Radnor, Richard Grobham is stated to have been steward to Sir Thomas Gorges, of whom the following anecdote is there related :—At the time when Sir Thomas, at the instigation of his lady, pulled down the old mansion of the Cervingtons and began to build a new one, Sir Thomas was made Governor of Hurst Castle, and, during the threat of the Spanish Armada, a Spanish galleon being wrecked near the Castle, his wife begged the hull of the ship of the Queen, in which were found bars of silver and other treasure to an immense amount, which not only served to complete the new building (Longford Castle), but also to enrich their steward, Richard Grobham, who chiefly managed the business, and enabled him to procure the honour of knighthood, and to leave a fortune almost equal to that of his master."

Sir Richard died childless, and left his estate at Wishford and elsewhere to his sister Joane, who married John Howe, afterwards Sir John Howe, Bart. In may be of interest to quote from Hoare's *Hundred of Downton* the following,

in connection with the old mansion of the Cervingtons :—

"Langford House (now Longford Castle) was in possession of the Cervington family from the year 1326 to 1573, when the property, owing to the gambling and other extravagances of the owner at that time, John Cervington, was mortgaged to John Webb (later on Sir John Webb), of Salisbury, who sold it to Sir Thomas Gorges. John Cervington spent the latter part of his life in great poverty, at times wandering about the domains which had once been his own, and occasionally subsisting upon the charity of Sir Thomas Gorges. Ultimately, worn out with misery, he laid himself down and died under an elm tree in the cony-garthe (rabbit warren)."

No. 42. THE OLD COUNCIL HOUSE, SALISBURY.

(*Size of Picture*, 24*in.* *by* 20*in.*).

THE OLD COUNCIL HOUSE, SALISBURY, built in 1579 and destroyed by fire in 1780.

This picture, which was painted and presented in 1883 to the Corporation by Mrs. James Hussey, is a copy of the picture in the Salisbury Museum. This Council House was built in 1579 to replace an older one which had fallen into decay. In 1613 the building was strengthened and enlarged, and a print of the enlarged Council House will be found in Hatcher's *History of Salisbury* (p. 353). A picture of the building was painted before the alteration, and was hung in the building after the alterations were completed. There it remained until 1780, when it was burnt in the fire that destroyed the Council House. However, one of the former owners of the College (Wyndham's) had caused a copy of the picture to be made and hung in the College, and this picture was presented in 1871 to the Salisbury Museum by Mrs. King Wyndham. The building was a Gothic structure, and Mr. Grose, in his *Antiquities of England*, compares it to a Dutch or German Stad-House. On December 6th, 1565, there is the following entry in the old Corporation Ledgers :—"At this assemblie also it is fully determyned that a Councell House shalbe erected in such a place within this citie as by the determinacion of the superiors of the benche of this citie wd advise and consideracion of such of the

house as shall from tyme to tyme ponder of the best and most fitte place and all things necessary therunto to be provided, and to further this intended matter more expedently Mr. Wilton and Mr. Tanner are assigned at the request of the hole house to seek the goodwill and contribucion aswell of the inhabitants of this citie as also of all others ther acquaintance an freindes." On February 27th, 1573, after naming Peter Hayward and five other members, the Ledger says :—" Thes persons afore named or V. of them at the least ar appointed at this assemblie to comone and to conclude wt. the Carpinter an all othr. workemen an for all other things for therection an buylding of the new councell howse and also to obteine contributos. towards the charge of the same chargeable buylding wch. contribucions ar to be had and gathered of the citezans." In February, 1508, there is the following :—" That the first stone of the Newe Concell Howse was leyed in the northe est corner of the same Howse by Mr. Christoffer Weekes maior of Sar. the VI day of July 1579 and he also draved the first pinne." The following extracts are taken from an old MS. book, entitled *An Historical Chronicle of Salisbury* :—" 1573. William Day, Mayor. Ye greate elms in ye yarn markett Sarum taken downe, and ye Counsell House began in its roome." " 1579. Christ^{pr}. Weekes, Mayor. The plague in Sarum, and the outwarde part of the Counsell House built." " 1584. William Brown, Mayor. This was the firste yeare the races at Salisbury was first sett upp or began, which was (? attended) by Phillip Earle of Pemberoke, also the K^{g} of Portigal and his son Anthoney was there, William Brown was the first Mayor as satt in ye new

Counsell House and they din[d] together." The Corporation Ledgers show that the new Council House was finished in 1584, William Brown, Mayor; and in the following year during the Mayoralty of Robert Bower, it was used for Council Meetings. In 1633 the Piazza opposite the Nisi Prius Court was erected, and this was continued opposite the Assize Hall in the years 1680—1683. The Chamberlain's account for 1678 shows that the Corporation received from the estate of Christopher Willoughby £400 upon condition that they covenanted to distribute £4 yearly among the poor of Sarum, and pay to the Churchwardens of West Knoyle an annuity of £16.

A considerable portion of this sum appears to have been used by the Corporation in building this Piazza.

On April 27th, 1680, it is agreed that John White, carpenter, shall do the carpenter's work in building and "settinge upp" the Piazza on the north end of the Council House, also to send to Mr. Gyles Lydiett in London to request him to buy for the use of the City "three Tunnes of Derbyshire lead" for the covering of the Piazza, and to send the same down by water either to Southampton or Poole by the first opportunity.

On May 18th, 1683, "It is ordered that Mr. X'pofer Gardiner thelder doe paye to Mr. Jonathan Hill, Chamberlayne, the sum of fourscore pounds in part of £200 in his hands which was given by Mr. Willoughby's will to be employed in buildinge the Piazza on the north side of the Councell House, and on June 8th, 1683,

it is agreed that John Smith plumber who had contracted for the leading of the Piazza, "shalle have 50^{s}. a Tunne for the castinge and layinge of the lead, and to caste it not exceedinge IX^{lb}. and a halfe to the foot."

Peter Hall, in his *Memorials of Salisbury*, says that in 1719 the Mayor, Thomas Wentworth, kept his feast in the Council House by consent of the Corporation. Hitherto the Mayor had entertained the Corporation at the Mansion House in Castle Street. The *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of November 20th, 1780, gives the following account of the fire which destroyed the building :—

"On Wednesday Joseph Hinxman, Esq., Mayor Elect for the ensuing year, was sworn into his office, and the same day made a very grand entertainment for the Corporation in the Council Chamber, and invited the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the City, Close, and neighbourhood, also the corps of Officers of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons quartered here, of whom there was a numerous and genteel appearance. After the dinner (which was elegant and well served up) many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, and the evening concluded with the usual festivity and good humour. We are sorry to add that the next morning produced a scene very different, for soon after five o'clock part of the attic story of the Council House was discovered to be on fire. The flames soon spread all over the gallery, and formed a very large and lofty perpendicular blaze of fire, which illuminated the whole Market Place, and for near an hour afforded a very awful and alarming appearance to the whole City, to which the height of the building greatly contributed. The fire engines were procured with all possible expedition, and by their assistance and the great activity of the people, which deserves much commendation, the fire was got under before nine o'clock; and the lower part of the fabric, containing the Courts of Justice, and the South end, were preserved. The part destroyed is, nevertheless, so great, that we apprehend what remains must be taken down, which we hear is intended to be done, and that an elegant and commodious Town Hall will be built, on arches, in its stead, in a more convenient place, and contain commodious Courts for the Assizes,

&c., and the space where the remains of the old building now stand being added to the Market Place, will make it as handsome a square as most in England. It is thought this accident happened from making too great a fire in the tea-room and thereby kindling some concealed timbers; on the other hand, it is supposed to have been occasioned by a lighted candle left in the store room in the upper storey, where the wines, &c., were kept, and which, it is imagined, set fire to the straw in which the liquors had been packed. By the activity of the Serjeants, Beadles, and some of the inhabitants, the Corporation chests, containing the Charters, Records of the City (some very curious from their antiquity), and other writings, are preserved, as are also the paintings in the Council Chamber. The plate, linen, &c., being in the upper part of the building, little or nothing could be saved, but since the fire great part of the plate has been found in the rubbish, but mostly in a battered or melted state. Happily no lives were lost, nor did any accident happen, except to a boy who fell from the leads, but was not much hurt. It fortunately happened to a very still morning, and not the least wind stirring, or in all human probability the flames would have spread to a large range of buildings that stood very near, and destroyed the whole chequer. The structure was Gothic, and from the preservation and strength of the timbers, 'tis conjectured it would have braved the effect of time for a century to come. The Council Chamber was a large and spacious room, and the windows contained, in painted glass, the Arms of England, the Arms of the City, the Earl of Pembroke, &c. It may not be amiss to take notice that the Assizes were originally held in the Guildhall over the Town Gaol; the present Courts were then an open market, and have been since enclosed. It appears by ancient records, that on the spot where this Council or Town House was built there grew a very large elm tree, under which a market, called the Yarn Market, was held weekly, and in the year 1477 was enclosed with a wall."

As soon as this fire was got under control, viz., at 9 o'clock the same morning, a special meeting of the Council was held at the house of the Deputy Recorder, Sir Alexander Powell (the present offices of Messsrs. Hodding and Jackson, including the Old Orderly Room, formed a part of this house). At this meeting it was ordered " that inquiry be made round the Market

Place houses for a list of property saved and deposited therein, and an account taken to prevent looting; and that the goods should be collected, &c., and that meetings of Council or of certain members should daily meet at the Vine to give orders in the present emergency." On the next day it was reported that one of the large silver candlesticks, belonging to the Chamber, was at Mr. James Goddard's, grocer, and another at Mr. Bishop's, barber. A resolution was also passed "That the Clerk should wait upon the Commanding Officer of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons, and in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, thank him for the services of the Military, and leave with him a £10 bank note to be distributed at his discretion among the soldiers who guarded the effects of the Chamber and assisted in recovering the same from the fire." The Recorder, the Earl of Radnor, then made a generous offer to the Corporation to build a new Council House. The offer was gratefully received, and after much controversy, plans for the new Municipal Building were decided upon. These plans provided for a larger building than the old Council House, the remains of which still stood with its front near the position now occupied by the Herbert Monument, and in order to prevent the new erection from encroaching too much on the Market Place, the Dean and Chapter were induced to exchange their property in the Guildhall Chequer for the Vine Inn, the old Theatre in the Cheese Cross, a house in High Street, and other property. This enabled the Corporation to clear the Guildhall Chequer, and to set the new Council House back between the remains of the old Council House and the Fish Row. The new Council House was opened in

September, 1795, provision was made for the Bishop, to whom the Manor belonged, to hold his Courts Leet and Baron in the Crown Court in the new building, and a separate entrance to this Court was built for the Bishop's use. This entrance, which stood under a portico on the west side of the Council House, upon the space now occupied by the police cells, was distinguished by a Bishop's mitre and the letters J.S. cut in stone (the Bishop at the time being John Douglas). Until the Municipal Corporations Act came into operation, the Mayor was sworn into office in this Court before the Bishop or his representative; the Clerk of the Peace and the Bailiff were also appointed by the Bishop. The picture is in a handsome frame, which was carved and presented to the Council by Miss Margaret Hussey.

No. 43. THE OLD COUNCIL HOUSE (SECOND PICTURE).

(*Size of Picture,* 19*in.* *by* 30*in.*).

THE OLD COUNCIL HOUSE, SALISBURY.

This is a copy in oils by Mr. H. Brooks, of Salisbury, of an old water colour drawing, at Longford Castle, by E. Nattes, of New Bond Street, London, and dated 1795. The picture was painted by order of Jacob, 4th Earl of Radnor, who in 1884 presented it to the Corporation. The picture is a very interesting one, because it shows both the New Council House and the portion of the Old Building which remained standing after the fire.

No. 44. JOHN GREENHILL.

A water-colour drawing of John Greenhill, from the original by Greenhill, now in the British Museum, copied and presented to the Corporation by Walter F. Tiffin, of Salisbury. The artist Greenhill was born in Salisbury in 1645. His father was appointed Bishop's Registrar by Bishop Henchman, and carried on an extensive trade in East India merchandise. The artist's two uncles were settled in the East Indies, one of them being agent of the East India Company at Madras. Hoare's *Modern Wilts* gives the following information respecting the Greenhill family:—"The Greenhills were substantial yeomen, residing at Steeple Ashton, Wilts. The name occurs in the parish register as early as 1561. The Arms which Henry Greenhill, of Steeple Ashton, assumed, were disclaimed at the Herald's Visitation at Salisbury in 1623. These arms, impaled with Abbott, were placed in the Council House during the Mayoralty of Thomas Abbott, but later on came into the possession of Mr. Benson, who resided in the Close" (Mr. Benson, the Deputy Recorder was a descendant of James Abbot, Mayor 1627). Hoare also informs us that "John Greenhill, son of Henry Greenhill, and the father of John Greenhill, the artist, settled in Salisbury about the year 1644–5." The records of the Corporation, however, show that a John Greenhill became a tenant of the George Inn in 1638, "February 10th, John Greenhill from Imber is tenant of the George Inn, High Street." He probably retained the tenancy

Probably another of. He was a widower in 1638

Gen. Mr. xxx (1913/14) p. 122.
Marriage Licence (Salisbury). 1 March. 1636/37
John Greenhill of Imber, Wilts, gent. & Abigail Pinchin.
He was a widower by 7 May 1638.

until 1648, as in that year the name of John Greenhill appears in the St. Martin's Ward rate book as tenant of the large house in the Friary, which became a school in 1765 under the Rev. Henry Todd, M.A., formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, and where in later years a school was conducted by Mr. Lloyd and his successor, Mr. Notley. As is generally known, Imber and Steeple Ashton are in the same part of the County of Wilts, and, consequently, the John Greenhill from Imber may have been John Greenhill, the father of John Greenhill the artist. If this was the case, it follows that our celebrated artist was born at the ancient George Inn in High Street. Like many geniuses, John Greenhill showed his gifts at an early age, and the portrait of his uncle, Alderman James Abbott (*vide* picture No. 17), which now hangs in the Banqueting Room, is an example of his artistic talent at the age of 15. This portrait was painted in 1660, and two or three years later our youthful artist was sent to London and became a pupil of Sir Peter Lely. Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters*, says Greenhill was "one of the ablest scholars of Sir Peter Lely, and, had he lived, would have reached an eminent rank in the art. . . . . Greenhill, at the age of 20, copied Vandyke's picture of Killegrew and his dog so well, that it was mistaken for the original." In Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting* we are told that John Greenhill was the most promising of all Lely's scholars, and that he sometimes engraved appears from a print of his brother Henry, a merchant of Salisbury, done by him in 1667; it has a long inscription in Latin. The Rev. Dr. Ledwick, or Lutwycke, in his *Antiquitates Sarisburiensis*, speaking of Greenhill, says:—"His merit was

so great as to excite the jealousy of Sir Peter, who, though earnestly solicited, would never let him see how he managed his pencil except once, which Greenhill obtained by stratagem. He brought his wife to Lely to have her picture done, and while she sat to the knight, Greenhill stood behind the chair and saw Sir Peter at work, and received so much information from thence that he soon became a celebrated portrait painter. The beautiful portrait of Bishop Seth Ward (No. 20) was painted by Greenhill for the Corporation in 1673, when the artist was 28 years old. He had left Sir Peter Lely several years before that time, and had received the support and patronage of many of the celebrities of the day, including Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, whose portrait Greenhill painted several times, once during his Chancellorship in 1672. This latter picture was engraved by Blooteling. An interesting story respecting Lord Shaftesbury and his reason for first sitting to Greenhill is told in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*:—"Simon Varelst, a Dutch flower painter, and one of the few who have arrived at capital excellence in that branch of the art, arrived in England, where his works were greatly admired and his prices the greatest that had been known in this country. He took to portrait painting, and was patronised by many of the aristocracy and people of fashion, including the Duke of Buckingham, with the result that Lely lost much of his business. Varelst received £110 for each half length, and his portraits were finished with the same delicacy as his flowers, which he continued to introduce into them; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, going to sit to Varelst for his portrait, was received by him with his hat on. 'Don't you know me?'

The source of this is L. Cust in the D.N.B., who speaks of two drawings at Peckforton (not a double portrait). The V&A drawing is not by Greenhill and Lord Tollemache denies any knowledge of the Peckforton drawings (1937.).

said the peer. 'Yes,' replied the painter, 'you are my lord Chancellor. And do you know me? I am Varelst. The King can make any man Chancellor, but he can make nobody a Varelst.'" Shaftesbury was disgusted, and sat to Greenhill instead. At the National Portrait Gallery there are portraits of both Charles II. and Lord Shaftesbury painted by Greenhill. At Dulwich there is a portrait of Greenhill by himself, and also pictures of James Duke of York, William Cartwright, and Charles II., all of which are attributed to Greenhill. At South Kensington is to be seen a fine drawing by Greenhill of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, and at Peckforton of Sir Robert Worsley and the Countess of Gainsborough. In the print room at the British Museum there is a drawing of Greenhill by Sir Peter Lely, and a similar one by Greenhill himself. The Salisbury copy was taken from the latter. Among other portraits painted by Greenhill, the best known are Sir William D'Avenant, engraved by Faithorne, Phillip Woolrich, engraved in mezzotint by Francis Place; John Locke, engraved by Pieter Van Gunst; Admiral Spragge and Abraham Cowley. Hatcher says, "Lord Shaftesbury, as Lord Chancellor, was several times painted by Greenhill, and the most interesting portrait of Locke is from his pencil. This has been engraved for Lord King's memoirs of that great man. At this time Locke presented the painter with a copy of Cowley's Works, with some commendatory verses which he had written therein." The four opening lines are as follows:—

> Cowley so writ, that easy 'tis to see,
> In him the shapes of men and symmetry;
> Thy pictures are so drawn, in them we find
> The inward make and temper of the mind.

A portrait of Greenhill, by himself, was bequeathed to Dulwich College, and this was engraved for Dallaway's edition of Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*. Greenhill, at the age of 29 or 30, became very dissipated, and his life, which had opened with such brilliant promise, was cut short in the prime of early manhood. He was married a few years before this time, and had acquired an excellent reputation as a portrait painter, but he took up with a company of players, neglected his business, and, as Walpole tells us, "one night being intoxicated, he tumbled into a Kennel in Long-acre, and being carried to Parrey Walton's, the painter, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he lodged, he died in his bed that night (May 19th, 1676) in the flower of his age." He was buried at St. Giles, London, and Mrs. Behn perpetuated his memory in an elegy which appears in her book. Sir Peter Lely settled £40 a year on Greenhill's widow, who was left with several children in great indigence. She was a very handsome women. She did not long enjoy that bounty, dying mad a short time after her husband's decease.

No. 45.—Original sepia water-colour drawing of the BANQUETING ROOM at the COUNCIL CHAMBER during the Exhibition of Local Industries and Art, held at the Council House in 1852, presented by the artist, Walter F. Tiffin.

No. 46.—Original sepia water-colour drawing of the old NISI PRIUS COURT during the Exhibition of Local Industries and Art in 1852, presented by the artist, Walter F. Tiffin. The two well-known prints by M. and N. Hanhart, published in 1852 by George Brown (Brown and Co.), were taken from these drawings. A sum of £102 13s. 3d. profit on the Exhibition was given towards the restoration of the Poultry Cross, which it had been decided to carry out in accordance with the designs of Mr. Owen Carter, at a cost of about £300.

No. 47.—A framed photograph of the CITY PLATE, presented by the Mayor (Alderman C. J. Woodrow) in 1904.

No. 48.—The NEW COUNCIL HOUSE, SALISBURY, an aquatint, by F. Jukes, London, 1798, presented by J. E. Nightingale. This is a scarce print, and is valuable as showing not only the building, but the costume of the period. The print shows the building as first erected, before the addition of the north portico and the grand jury room. These additions were made during the years 1829 and 1830.

No. 49.—A frame containing the portraits of the MAYORS and TOWN CLERKS of the CITY between the years 1843 and 1889, presented in 1888 by the Mayor (Councillor Edward Waters).

No. 50.—A frame, presented in 1892 by the Mayor (Mr. A. Whitehead), containing the portraits of the MAYORS of the CITY between the years 1891 and 1902.

No. 51.—A frame containing the portraits of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS forming the FIRST COUNCIL of the ENLARGED CITY and BOROUGH of NEW SARUM, together with the portraits of the TOWN CLERK and CHIEF CITY OFFICIALS, presented in 1905 by Mr. Messer.

No. 52.—EMPIRE DAY, SALISBURY, May 24th, 1909. Presented by the Mayor (Councillor T. Perkins).

No. 53.—A coloured print of the ORGAN erected in Salisbury Cathedral in 1710 by Renatus Harris. This is the organ which was removed in 1792 and replaced by the instrument given by King George III., which is now in St. Thomas' Church. The print was presented by Deputy-Inspector-General Read.

No. 54.—A SKIN of VELLUM, framed. This interesting relic, which measures 3ft. by 2ft. 3in., was recently found, soiled and crushed, between one of the ancient Corporation Chests and the

wall of the Muniment Room. The following prayer is written in large letters upon the upper portion of the skin :—

"Almightie God, oure heavenlie father, from whome all goodnesse doothe procede, and withoute whome no goodnesse may be hadd, we doe ernestelie and moste humblie beseche thie divine Maiestie, to sende thy holie spirite to us, here at this tyme in thy holie name assembled to abyde and dwelle in us, to comforte us, directe, and guyde us, to shewe and teache us what we shalle doe; that holie and throughlie gouerned and ruled by his holie instinct and graces, we may nowe at this tyme presente, and at all tymes hereafter, doe those thinges whiche maye please the, and tende to the honor and glorie of thy holye name, the preseruacion and conseruacion of oure Quene and realme, the wealthe and profite of this Cite, and to the increase of love and charitie emonge oureselves, that, in this liefe walking in thy wayes we may after this liefe be partakers of the liefe euerlasting. Graunte this moste mercifull father, for thy dere Sone Jesus Christes sake, oure Lorde, who liueth and reigneth, equal wt. thee, in deitie, together wt. the holie Gohste, worlde wt'oute ende. Amen."

Below the prayer appears the following :—

"Benefactors who in ther liefetyme gaue libertis, landes, and other benefites to this citie. Firste, the noble Kinge of famouse memorie Henrie the IIIIth gaue libertie to the Maio^{r} and Cominaltie to purchase landes to the yerelie valor of C Marks. The Reuerend father in God, Rob. Halom, Bishop of Sar., gaue libertie to purchase landes to the yerlie valor of xl^{li}. Will^{m}. Wisheford, Nicho Taiter, John Upton, Will^{m}. Taiter thelder, Will Taiter th yonger, Jo Bitterley th elder, Jo Wallop Jo Newman, Jo Prince, Jo Baker, grocer, Margaret Godmaston, Will^{m}. Salle, W^{m}. Warmwell, Will^{m}. Asheley, Priest, Will^{m}. Baker, Jo Moner and Jo Becket did giue certein landes an ten'ts. John Talbot and Joh Py'nok gaue certein reuersions. Joh Bottenh'm th elder gaue xxv^{li}. Tho Bitterleigh gaue j^{li}. Th^{o} Bell gaue v^{li}. vj^{s}. vjjj^{d}. Walter Shirley, Jone his wiefe, Richard ther sone, Henrye Baron, Christian his wiefe, and Xpian Chapman gaue a ten'te called otemeale corner. Will^{m}. Warwik and Joane his wiefe gaue iiij. cotages and one rack. Robert Warmwell gaue xx^{li}. Will^{m}. Halsted gaue a ten'te in Winchester strete. Rich. Gage gaue a ten'te lyinge in the easte syde of Castle strete nighe the gate. Edward Digone gaue xx^{li}. in money to be discharged

of the office of Maior. Alan Coller gaue in monye j^{li}. Jo Wagon gaue in monye ij^{li}. Will^{m}. Swayne gaue landes in Newe strete to the yerelie vallor of i^{li}. vi^{s}. viij^{d}. Thomas Brodegate gaue in monye ij^{li}. Will^{m}. Lobbe gaue in monye ij^{li}. Thomas Bricket gaue five almeshouses and ij. other houses. Will^{m}. Williams gaue in monye ij^{li}. Robert Sowthe gaue in monye ij^{li}. Henrie Wrasteley gaue in monye ij^{li}. Rob Holme gaue in monye iij^{li}. Hen Golston gaue landes to the yerelie valor of xx^{s}. Hen Dymok gaue in monye xx^{s}. Jo Batte gaue in monye ij^{li}. Xpher Chafyn gaue landes and ten'ts to the yerelie valor of i^{li}. vi^{s}. viij^{d}. M^{d}. Will^{m}. Webbe gaue in monie to the chamber xx^{li}., also the saide W. Webbe gaue to the Trinitie xx^{li}., also by him given to the yerelie adu'ncem^{t} of pore occupiers C^{li}. Richard Godfrey gaue x^{s}. Giles Howper gaue i^{li}. Giles Vincent gaue ii^{li}. W^{m}. Eyre gaue i^{li}. Jo Abyn gaue xl^{li}., xx^{li}. wherof to be employed upon corne, in a yerelie pinsion, and upon things moste comodious for the pore inhabitants of this citie : and thother xx^{li}. to any good use, as a yerelie, to run unpon sureties by the maiors discrescion. The late reuerend father in god, Jo. B. of Sar. gaue the lease of the B—Milles, and the timber to buylde them and xx^{li}. in monie. Henrie Tirrel gaue xij. ten'ts, and one garden and iij. almeshouses. Roger Grundye gaue i^{li}. James Miles gaue xiij^{s}. iv^{d}. M. Rob. Griffith gaue ij^{li}. M. George Wilton gaue ij^{li}. Will^{m}. Wotton gaue i^{li}. M. Jo Smalam gaue ij^{li}. Anthonye Waller gaue in Stocke SS. viij^{li}. to be yerlye imployed for the benefit of the pore and SS. xx^{s}. to the glasenge of a wyndowe in the newe Councell House. M. Xpofer Harrison gaue in moneys ij^{li}. Mrs. Alyes Abyn gaue in money x^{li}. to be imployed yerely in wheat for ye poore. Mr. Johan Wall gaue in money vi^{li}. to be imployed yerely in wheat for ye poore. John Hatton gaue vi^{li}. S^{r} Thom's Whyt, Lord Maier of London, gaue in monye 1564 C^{li}. the w'ch everye 24 yere is payable to this cittie. W^{m}. Chambers gent and Mayor gaue in monye xxx^{li}. M^{d}. W^{m}. Davye gaue towards the buylding of the newe Councell House xx^{li}. and to the Trinity House x^{li}."

The above prayer appears also in three of the Corporation Ledgers, viz., Ledger B, 4th Elizabeth, 1561; Ledger C, 1571; and Ledger D, 1640, with a statement that it was to be used before commencing the business of the Chamber. The prayer was probably composed for the use of the Corporation, at the time of the Reformation,

to take the place of the bede-roll, which appears in Ledger A (1420), and which begins as follows :—

"Ffyrst ye shall praye for all the sowlis, whose names here follow, the whych sometymes were cytenzens in the Cyte of New Sar., an in ther lyves gaue any goodis, meuable or onmeuable, as londis or tenementis, to the Mayer and Comnaltie of ye sayd Cyte."

The names of the benefactors are given in two columns. The first portion, which is engrossed in black letter, appears to have been copied from the old bede-roll, and was probably written at the same time as the prayer, whilst the remaining names were added after 1561, and include all benefactors from the time of the suppression of the Guild of St. George (the fraternity of the Mayor and Corporation) in 1548, until the second Council House was completed in 1585.

SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.B.

No. 55.—A large photograph of the Right Hon. Sir John Lambert, P.C., K.C.B., 1815—1892, Mayor of Salisbury in 1853. On the back of this photograph is written :—" Presented to the Town Council of the City of New Sarum in grateful remembrance of the honour conferred upon me by my election as Mayor, November 9, 1853." Sir John Lambert, who was born near Wardour Castle on the 4th of February, 1815, was the son of Mr. Daniel Lambert, who lived at Milford Hall, Salisbury. He was educated at the Benedictine College of St. Gregory, near Bath, and was articled in 1831 to Mr. Alford, a solicitor in Salisbury, with whom he remained until 1837, in which year he commenced practice in the City on his own account. Sir John, then Mr., Lambert, took an active part in local affairs, and was elected a member of the Town Council for St. Martin's Ward in November, 1847. He took an active part in dealing with the epidemic of cholera in 1849, and he was subsequently associated with Mr. Middleton in improving the sanitary condition of Salisbury, and the provision of a water supply for the City. In 1853 he was chosen Mayor—this being the first instance since the Reformation of a Roman Catholic filling the position in a Cathedral City. In 1857 the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, then President of the Poor Law Board, offered Mr. Lambert an inspectorship under that department, which he accepted, and he had given to him the charge of the extensive district consisting of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, with Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire,

Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, which consisted of 62 unions. When the Lancashire cotton famine began he assisted in that district, and in 1863 was summoned to London by the President of the Poor Law Board to aid in devising measures to meet the distress among the cotton operatives. His advice was utilised in preparing the Union Relief Aid Acts. Sir John superintended the administration of this measure, which gave to the Government authority to advance £2,000,000 for relief. Under this Act 40,000 persons were given employment. In 1865, Lord Russell's Cabinet entrusted to Mr. Lambert the preparation of the statistics required for the Reform Bill of the following year. Mr. Gladstone, when introducing that measure, acknowledged the labours of Mr. Lambert in connection with it. Mr. Lambert was afterwards engaged in the preparation of the scheme of the Metropolis Valuation Act, and in advising Mr. Disraeli, in 1867, concerning the Representation of the People Bill. He was attached to the Boundary Commission appointed under the Act, and subsequently he was appointed a member of the Sanitary Commission, which sat for over two years. In 1870, Mr. Lambert was made a C.B., and when the Local Government Board was formed in 1871, he was appointed its permanent secretary. He was knighted in 1879, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1882, declining health compelled Sir John to resign his post as permanent secretary to the Board, and he was granted a special pension. At this time he received a presentation of plate from the district auditors of England and Wales. Sir John still continued to carry out valuable work in connection with the scheme for the Redistribution of Seats Act, and also as Chairman

of the Boundary Commissions and other useful public work. On the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, Sir John was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council in May, 1885. He died on January 27th, 1892, and was buried in St. Osmund's Church, in Exeter Street, of which he was a founder and benefactor. The Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury attended his funeral in state. There is a stained glass window to his memory in St. Osmund's Church.

No. 56.—A large framed photograph depicting the PRESENTATION of a LOYAL ADDRESS to THEIR MAJESTIES KING EDWARD VII. and QUEEN ALEXANDRA, by the Mayor and Corporation, on the occasion of their visit to Salisbury on June 27th, 1908.

PRINTS IN THE JUDGE'S ROOM.

These prints (15 in number), with the exception of the last named, were presented to the Corporation by Mr. Ambrose Tucker in 1906.

No. 57.—HENRY, EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Wilts. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Pinx. T. Dixon, fecit, 1779.

Henry Herbert, the eldest son of the 9th Earl of Pembroke, was born 3rd July, 1734. Upon the death of his father, which took place on January 9th, 1751, he became the 10th Earl of Pembroke, and was appointed High Steward of Salisbury in succession to his father, who had held the same office for 18 years. He was gazetted 1st Cornet of the "King's Own" Regiment of Horse on October 12th, 1752. He became Captain and finally Colonel of the same Regiment. In 1756 Lord Pembroke was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Wilts, and in 1758 he became Aide-de-Camp to the King (George II.), and was appointed Colonel in the Army. In 1760 he was appointed Lord of the Bedchamber to George III., and Colonel of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia in 1777, and he was made Governor and Captain of the Town and Island of Portsmouth May 24th, 1782. He died 26th January, 1794, and was succeeded by his son, George Augustus Herbert.

No. 58.—JOHN FISHER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury, from an original picture by J. Northcote, R.A., in the Gallery at the Palace, Salisbury. Drawn by M. Haughton; engraved by E. Scriven (*vide* picture No. 41).

No. 59.—The Right Reverend John Douglas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle and Dean of Windsor. Painted by W. Beechy; engraved by W. Ward.

Bishop Douglas was translated to Salisbury 1791 (*vide* picture No. 9).

No. 60.—The Honourable and Right Reverend Shute Barrington, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Durham. Engraved by C. Picart from an original drawing by H. Eldridge.

Shute Barrington was the sixth and youngest son of John Shute, first Viscount Barrington in the peerage of Ireland. He was born in 1734, and was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1756, and by the interest of his brother William, the second Lord Barrington, was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George III., and became a Canon of Christ Church. In 1768, Shute Barrington was promoted to a Canonry at St. Paul's, which he afterwards exchanged for a stall at Windsor. He was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff on 1st October, 1769, and in 1782 he was translated to the See of Salisbury, where he spent (we are told) much money upon the repairs of the Cathedral and the Episcopal Palace. In 1791 he succeeded Dr. Thurlow in the rich See of Durham, which position he held for 35 years. Bishop Barrington died 25th March, 1826, at his house in Cavendish Square, London, in his 92nd year.

No. 61.—Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., of Stourhead, Wilts. Ætatis lxii. Painted by H. Eldridge, A.R.A.; engraved by H. M. Meyer.

The distinguished historian of Wiltshire, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, was born on December 9th, 1758. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and also of the Society of Antiquaries. He died at Stourhead on May 19th, 1838, and his remains were deposited in a Mausoleum in Stourhead Churchyard. A cenotaph, from the chisel of R. C. Lucas, is erected to his memory in the north transept of Salisbury Cathedral.

No. 62.—Mr. William Cunnington, F.S.A., of Heytesbury, Wilts. Samuel Woodford, R.A., pinx. James Basire, sculp.

William Cunnington, antiquary, was born at Grafton, Northamptonshire, about 1743. He settled as a tradesman at Heytesbury in 1775, and being a man of active mind and acute observation, "his frequent rambles among the Wiltshire Downs caused him to turn his attention to the sepulchral tumuli. He formed a collection of British Antiquities, and also of minerals and fossils, and opened many of the barrows in Wiltshire." Cunnington was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who describes Cunnington's methods of excavation as being much more thorough than those of his predecessors, dedicated to him the first part of his *Ancient History of South Wiltshire*, on the ground that the existence of the work was mainly due to Cunnington's collections and discoveries. His collection of antiquities was bought by Hoare,

and is now in the Museum at Devizes. Cunnington died towards the close of 1810, aged 57. This print is prefixed to the dedication of Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire.*

No. 63.—WADHAM WYNDHAM, ESQ., M.P. Painted by J. W. Gray; engraved by R. P. Barlow (*vide* picture No. 86).

No. 64.—JACOB BOUVERIE (as a boy). Sir Joshua Reynolds, pinx.; S. W. Reynolds, sculp.

Jacob Bouverie became afterwards second Earl of Radnor (*vide* picture No. 16).

No. 65.—HENRY MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, Lord President of the Council, 1831. Sir Thomas Lawrence, pinx.; John Bromley, sculp.

Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, who was the half brother of John Henry, the second Marquis of Lansdowne, was born on July 2nd, 1780. He was educated at Westimnster, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and during the years 1802 to 1806 he sat as M.P. for Calne, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Calne Battalion of Volunteers. In 1806 he was returned as one of the Parliamentary representatives for Cambridge University, when he was made a Privy Councillor, and received the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He held the Chancellorship from February 5th, 1806, until March 25th, 1807. In the latter year he was elected as M.P. for Camelford, and continued to represent that borough until the death of his brother on November 15th,

1809, when he became third Marquis of Lansdowne, and succeeded as fourth Earl of Kerry (in Ireland) July 4th, 1818. At the Coronation of George IV., he was Lord High Constable of Ireland, and in 1827 he again became a Cabinet Minister, and was appointed a trustee of the British Museum. The Marquis was made Lord Lieutenant of Wilts in 1829, and filled the office of Lord President of the Council during the years 1830 to 1834, 1835 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1852. He was made a K.G. February 5th, 1836, and became a trustee of both the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery. He died February 1st, 1863.

No. 66.—WALTER KERR HAMILTON, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. Painted by George Richmond, R.A.; engraved by Richardson Jackson (*vide* picture No. 23).

No. 67.—EDWARD HYDE, First Earl of Clarendon. Engraved by David Loggan.

Edward Hyde, son of Henry Hyde, of Dinton, was born 18th February, 1608. His father had destined him for the Church, but the death of his two elder brothers made him heir to the paternal estate, and in 1625 he became a member of the Middle Temple. In spite of the care which his uncle, Chief Justice Sir Nicholas Hyde, bestowed on his legal education, he preferred to devote himself to polite learning and history, and sought the society of wits and scholars. Hyde began his political career as a member of the popular party in the Short Parliament of 1640, when he sat for Wootton Bassett, and in

the Long Parliament he represented Saltash. Church questions led Hyde to separate himself from the popular party, but he remained at Westminster till May, 1642, when he joined the King at York. When the Civil War began Hyde applied himself to the task of raising money, and it was through his agency that the King obtained a loan of £10,000 from Oxford. He was present at Edgehill, and the House of Commons expelled him in 1642. On 22nd February, 1643, he was knighted by the King, and admitted to the Privy Council, and a few days later he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1645 Hyde was dispatched to Bristol as one of the Council charged with the care of the Prince of Wales, and the government of the West Country for the King. Hyde accompanied the Prince to Scilly and Jersey, but remained in the latter island when the Prince went to France. Sir Edward Hyde composed a great part of his well known *History of the Rebellion* during his stay in the islands of Scilly and Jersey. After Worcester Charles II. summoned Hyde to Paris, and for the rest of the exile he was the King's most trusted adviser. After the Restoration Hyde entered London with the King, and took his seat in the Court of Chancery on 1st June, 1660. As the King's adviser he became virtually head of the Government, and on 3rd November, 1660, was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Hyde of Hindon. At the Coronation he was further created Viscount Cornbury and Earl of Clarendon, and received from the King a gift of £20,000 to support his new dignity. Edward Hyde's cousin, Robert Hyde, had been re-instated as Recorder of Salisbury (*vide* picture No. 3), and the Salisbury Corporation elected Edward Hyde, the new Lord

Chancellor, as High Steward of the City. The entry in the Ledger reads as follows :—" Oct. 4th, 1662, The Right Hon^ble^. Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor, is unanimously elected and chosen High Steward of this Citty, and it is ordered that for that purpose a patent be made and sealed to his use, wherin is to be inserted an annual fee of twenty nobles to be paid him." On 10th October, 1667, the King dismissed Clarendon, and in the following month he left England. The remainder of his life was passed in exile, and he died at Rouen on 9th December, 1674. His remains were brought to England, and were intered at the foot of the steps ascending to Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey on 4th January, 1675.

No. 68.—GEORGE MOBERLY, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, from a portrait presented by the Diocese. Painted by W. B. Richmond; etched by L. Lowenstam.

George Moberly, who was the seventh son of Edward Moberly, of St. Petersburg, a merchant, by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Cayley, British Consul-General in Russia, was born 10th October, 1803. He was educated at Winchester College, and then at Balliol College, Oxford, where he matriculated with a scholarship in 1822. He graduated B.A. in 1825, gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay in 1826, proceeded M.A. in 1828, and D.C.L. in 1836. He was elected to a Fellowship at Balliol Colege, and was for some years one of the most brilliant and successful of the tutors who assisted Dr. Jenkyns to raise Balliol to the position of the foremost College in Oxford. He was a public examiner

in 1830, 1833, 1834 and 1835. Manning was among his pupils, and also Tait, who succeeded him in his tutorship, and eventually consecrated him Bishop of Salisbury. Dr. Moberly vacated his Fellowship on his marriage in 1834; but was appointed Head-master of Winchester in 1835, a post which he held for thirty years. In 1866 he resigned, and was presented to the Rectory of Brightstone, Isle of Wight, and in 1868 he became a Canon of Chester Cathedral. He was appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, Bishop of Salisbury in 1869. In 1884, owing to age and infirmity, his resignation was determined upon, but the papers had not received his signature when he died at Salisbury 6th July, 1885.

No. 69.—Edward Easton, Bookseller, Salisbury. Ætat 60, 1780. Mayor of Salisbury, 1779—80. Hurlstone, pinxit; Dean, fecit (*vide* picture No. 84).

No. 70.—James Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, K.B. Engraved by C. Picart from an original drawing by H. Eldridge, 1814.

James Harris was born at his father's house in The Close, Salisbury, 21st April, 1746. At four years of age, we are told, he went to a Dame's School, and after three years to the Salisbury Grammar School, from thence he went to Winchester College, where he remained until September 1762. After some time spent in London with his father, then at the Treasury, he was sent to Merton College, Oxford, and subsequently to Leyden. In August, 1768, through the influence of Lord Shilburne, he was appointed Secretary

of Legation at Madrid at a salary of £800. During the absence of the Ambassador, Sir James Grey, in 1769, he was left "Charge-des-Affaires" at Madrid, and during that time, viz., in August, 1770, he heard of the expedition fitting out at Buenos Ayres against the Falkland Islands. He ventured on his own responsibility to take so high a tone with the Spanish Minister, that the attempt was abandoned. This conduct gained him great credit, and he was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary. James Harris was elected M.P. for Christchurch 1770, and was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Berlin in 1772. From 1776 to 1783 he was Ambassador to St. Petersburg. In 1784 he was made a Privy Councillor, and was re-elected M.P. for Christchurch, which seat he held until September 19th, 1788, when he became Baron Malmesbury of Malmesbury, and on 29th December, 1800, he was created Viscount Fitz-Harris and Earl of Malmesbury. He died in Hill Street, Mayfair, on 21st November, 1820, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where a monument by Chantrey was subsequently erected to his memory.

No. 71.—"FORTITUDE," an engraving by Facius, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented to the Council by Deputy-Inspector-General Read in 1880. This is the print from which the large painting in oils now hanging in the entrance hall of the Council House was copied by Mr. David Read.

PRINTS, DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM AT THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

No. 72.—KING EDWARD VII., presented by the Mayor, Councillor Shepherd, 1910.

No. 73.—Original drawing of the CITY ARMS, by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A., F.S.A., from which the new Corporation dies were made in 1908.

No. 74.—Photograph of the LOYAL ADDRESS, which was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury to their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, upon the occasion of their visit to Salisbury on June 27th, 1908.

No. 75.—Four pencil drawings of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, the EXTERIOR, the CHOIR, the NAVE, and the CHAPTER HOUSE, by Edward Buckler. These drawings were made prior to the restorations in 1860, and the prints published by F. A. Blake were executed from them. The drawings were presented to the Council by the family of Mr. Blake.

No. 76.—SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART., of Stourhead, Wilts. Ætatis LXII. Painted by H. Eldridge, A.R.A.; engraved by H. M. Meyer (*vide* picture No. 60). Presented by Councillor W. Pritchard.

No. 77.—A print of the east view of the CHOIR of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, by J. C. Stadler, published 1813 by Elizabeth Kentish, Sarum. This fine print shows Eginton's east window in the Lady Chapel, "The Resurrection," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, which was removed in 1854.

No. 78.—A print of ROBERT BATEMAN WRAY, engraved by T. L. Atkinson after the picture by Robert Wray; presented by Councillor W. Pritchard.

Robert Bateman Wray, who became an eminent gem engraver, was the son of the Rev. William Wray, Rector of Newton Tony, and afterwards Vicar of Broadchalke. He was born at the latter place in 1715, and after his father's death he went with his mother to reside near, or with, her brothers, Edward and Thomas Byng. Edward Byng was a portrait painter, who had been a pupil and assistant to Sir Godfrey Kneller. After working as a gem engraver for some years in London, Robert Bateman Wray retired to Salisbury in 1759, and took up his abode in St. Edmund's Church Street. He died in 1779, and was buried in St. Edmund's Church. Hatcher says:—"Mr. Wray's works became extensively known, the originals were sought after with avidity, and fetched high prices even at Rome."

No. 79.—A print of the NAVE of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, presented by Alderman Henry Brown. This is a fine engraving, and is generally known as the Biddlecombe print.

No. 80.—A print of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRODIE, M.P. for Salisbury, 1832—1843.

William Bird Brodie was born on September 26th, 1780, at Winterslow, of which place his father, the Rev. Peter Bellinger Brodie, was Rector. William Bird Brodie and his distinguished brother, Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon, were first cousins to Lord Denman. In the year 1808 Mr. Brodie, in connection with Mr. John Dowding and Mr. John Luxford, succeeded to the proprietorship of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal.* In 1828 Mr. Brodie became sole proprietor of the paper, and he also carried on a banking and bookselling business. In 1810 he was elected a member of the Town Council, and at the October meeting in 1812 he was chosen Mayor, after four other members had declined the honour, and each had paid the fine. Upon the dissolution of Parliament in 1831 he became a candidate for the representation of the City of Salisbury. He was, however, unsuccessful, Mr. Wadham Wyndham (*vide* picture No. 86) and the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie being elected. This was the last occasion on which the Parliamentary representatives were chosen by the Corporation, the Reform Bill receiving the Royal Assent in the following year. However, at the election in January, 1833, Mr. Brodie was elected at the head of the poll, and was returned as a member of Parliament for the City with Mr. Wadham Wyndham. This return was amended by order of the House of Commons, dated May 6th, 1833, erasing the name of Mr. Wadham Wyndham, and substituting that of Mr. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, who had also been a candidate. Mr. Brodie was re-elected at the head of the poll at the elections

of 1835, 1837 and 1841. In 1843 he resigned his seat, and was succeeded by Mr. Ambrose Hussey. Mr. Brodie had been a Major in the old Wilts Militia, and in consequence of the rick burnings and agrarian riots which took place in the year 1830 he raised a body of Volunteers, composed of citizens of Salisbury, who were enrolled in 1831. Mr. Brodie was appointed the Lieutenant-Colonel of this body, which was disbanded in 1841. He was a J.P. for the county, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wilts. Mr. Brodie left Salisbury in 1848 and went to reside at Swanage, where he died in 1863 in his 84th year.

No. 81.—Framed litho drawing, in colours, of the NEW CIVIC CHAIN and BADGE ; presented by Mr. F. Highman in 1899.

No. 82.—Print of the RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.B., Mayor of Salisbury ; presented by Mr. George Fullford (*vide* picture No. 55).

No. 83.—Print of JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. ; painted by John Wood and engraved by C. E. Wagstaff, 1845.

This print, which was done to accompany the Autobiography of the author, was presented to the Corporation by Councillor William Pritchard. John Britton, the distinguished antiquary and topographer, was born in 1771 at Kington St. Michael, in Wiltshire. He remained with his father, who was a small farmer and shopkeeper, until he was 16 years of age, when he was sent

to London, and apprenticed there by his uncle to a tavern keeper. Later he became a clerk in an attorney's office. He acquired a great love of reading, and made the acquaintance of a kindred spirit, Edward William Brayley, who joined him in writing a ballad, which became very popular. In 1799 John Britton produced his first book, *The Adventures of Pizarro,* preceded by a sketch of the voyage and discoveries of Columbus and Pizarro, with biographical sketches of Sheridan and Kotzebue. The publisher of a Miscellany, to which Britton had contributed, had received subscriptions for a topographical work, *The Beauties of Wiltshire.* He asked Britton to undertake its preparation, and, with the promise of William Brayley's assistance, he consented. Two volumes of this work appeared in 1801, and were successful. The third and concluding volume was not published until 1825. Among the best known of the works of John Britton are *The Beauties of England and Wales, The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain,* and *The Cathedral Antiquities of England.* The last named comprises 14 volumes, the first of which is *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.* Mr. Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, procured for John Britton a pension on the Civil list, and his friends and admirers raised a subscription of nearly £1000, which was devoted to the publication of an Autobiography, the first portion of which was published in 1850. John Britton died in London on 1st January, 1851, and was buried in Norwood Cemetery. A beautiful Memorial Brass was erected to his memory in the north transept of Salisbury Cathedral by members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, " to record their

sense of the eminent services by which he revived the admiration of Englishmen for the venerable Monuments of the taste and piety of their Forefathers."

No. 84.—A print of the north-east perspective view of the BELFRY, CATHEDRAL CHURCH and CLOSE of SARUM, 1759, engraved by John Fougerow, published by Easton, Sarum, and presented by Deputy-Inspector-General Read.

No. 85.—A print of EDWARD EASTON, Mayor of Salisbury, 1779—1780, by Dean, after Hurlston, presented by Alderman H. Brown. The print was engraved from the portrait in oils executed during Easton's Mayoralty. Edward Easton was a bookseller and publisher, and died in 1795. He was made a freeman of the City on 18th May, 1772.

No. 86.—A print of WADHAM WYNDHAM, M.P. for Salisbury, 1818—1843, engraved by R. P. Barlow, after J. W. Gray.

Mr. Wadham Wyndham, who lived at St. Edmund's College, now in the occupation of Dr. Bourne, was elected one of the Parliamentary representatives of the City in the year 1818, and retained his seat at the contests held in the years 1820, 1826, 1830 and 1831. Up to this time the members of Parliament had been elected by the Corporations, but, by the Reform Act, which received the Royal assent on June 7th, 1832. the suffrage was given to the £10 householders, At the election following the dissolution in January,

1833, the candidates were Lieutenant-Colonel Brodie, Wadham Wyndham, and Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie. The first two were elected, but the return was amended by an order of the House of Commons dated May 6th, 1833, the name of Wadham Wyndham being erased and that of Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie substituted. At the elections of 1835, 1837 and 1841, Wadham Wyndham was returned with Lieutenant-Colonel Brodie as his colleague. Mr. Wyndham died on October 23rd, 1843. A marble bust of him, presented to the City some years ago by the family, has now been placed in the entrance hall of the Council House.

No. 87.—Print of Mr. Henry Hatcher, the Historian of Salisbury, given by Mr. George Richardson (*vide* picture No. 38).

No. 88.—George Sarum, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, engraved from a portrait presented by the Diocese in 1881 (*vide* picture No. 68). Painted by W. B. Richmond; etched by L. Lowenstam.

No. 89.—A framed print of Vice-Admiral Horatio Viscount Nelson, K.B., presented to the Corporation by Alderman C. Haskins.

In the latter part of the year 1800, Lord Nelson passed through Salisbury on his way to Fonthill Abbey, and the Corporation took advantage of the opportunity to offer their thanks to him, and he was requested to receive the freedom of

the City. On December 10th, the same year, Lord Nelson received the freedom of the City, with the thanks of the Mayor and Corporation, for his services to his country, and particularly for the glorious and brilliant victory obtained by the squadron under his lordship's command over the French Fleet at the mouth of the Nile. A special meeting of the Council was held on December 4th, 1805, when the Mayor reported that he had received the following requisition from members of the Council :—" We, the undersigned, request you will be pleased to call a Committee as early as convenient, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing his Majesty on the late glorious victory obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October last, by the English Fleet under the command of the late ever to be lamented Admiral Lord Nelson." At the same meeting an address was drawn up, and it was ordered to be engrossed, the Corporate seal affixed, and transmitted to the Secretary of State for presentation to his Majesty. It was further resolved to pay some tribute of respect to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, and to appoint a Committee to consider the best way of doing so. This Committee reported to the Council on September 25th, 1806, and the following resolution was adopted :—" Resolved that, on account of the present state of the funds of the Corporation, the best tribute of respect to the memory of the late Lord Nelson would be a bust of his lordship, to be placed in the Council House." There are no further entries in the Council's minute books respecting the matter, and there is no bust of Lord Nelson in the possession of the Corporation.

No. 90.—A frame containing five small prints of SALISBURY; published in 1772; presented by Alderman C. Haskins.

No. 91.—A large framed litho drawing in colours, with the following inscription :—" COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.—This Commemorative Diploma is, by order of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission, presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury in recognition of hospitalities conferred on Colonial visitors."

No. 92.—Print of the TOWN HOUSE of the CITY of NEW SARUM, November 10th, 1780; built in the year 1579, including the additions made in 1613; published by S. Green, 1st August, 1782.

No. 93.—Print of the TOWN HOUSE of the CITY of NEW SARUM, as it appeared on fire, 1780; published by S. Green, 1st August, 1782.

No. 94.—Two prints, North view of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, and North view of the COUNCIL HOUSE, SALISBURY; published by J. Easton, Sarum, 1796; presented by Alderman Haskins.

No. 95.—A photograph of ALDERMAN J. A. LUSH, M.D., M.P. for Salisbury 1868—1880; presented by Mr. Witcomb.

Dr. Lush was elected a member of the Council as one of the representatives of St. Thomas' Ward, which at that time included the parish of Fisherton

within the borough, on November 1st, 1866. He was appointed Mayor on the 9th of the same month, and in 1867 was raised to the Aldermanic Bench. He became one of the City's representatives in Parliament in 1868, and held the seat until the dissolution of 1880, when he retired owing to the state of his health.

No. 96.—Three views of SALISBURY CATHEDRAL; published by F. A. Blake, 1860.

No. 97.—Print of the RIGHT HON. HENRY FAWCETT, M.P. for Hackney, Postmaster-General 1880 (*vide* picture No. 25).

No. 98.—Print of the PROCESSION of the SALISBURY LODGE of DRUIDS, June 27th, 1832; presented by Mr. W. D. Wilkes.

No. 99.—Print of the MEMORIAL of KING GEORGE III. at Longford Castle; presented by Lord Radnor in 1822.

PICTURES IN THE SALISBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

No. 100. ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

(*Size of Picture,* 58*in. by* 38*in.*).

A large painting in oils of ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, CORNWALL, by Franz Hoepfner; presented in 1908 by the Rev. C. C. Wambey.

This picture was painted from nature expressly for Mr. Wambey, and for several years it was exhibited in the Art Gallery at the Crystal Palace. The picture depicts the Mount and its surroundings as they appear near or during a storm.

No. 101. THE AIGUILLE VERT.

(*Size of Picture,* 38*in. by* 28*in.*).

A large painting in water colours, "THE AIGUILLE VERT," near the Cascade de Berard, by Alfred Williams; presented in 1906 by the Executors of Mr. Alfred Williams.

Alfred Williams was born in 1832 at Newark on Trent. His father, the Rev. Charles Williams, was for a short time Minister of the Congregational Church in Endless Street, Salisbury, and afterwards editor of the Religious Tract Society. Alfred Williams received training as an artist

with a view to devoting himself to water colour painting, and as a young man supported himself by drawing on wood for book illustration. In 1860 he went into business and started the undertaking in this City known as Williams Brothers, maltsters. He was a member of the Alpine Club and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in his later years became the most prominent British painter of the High Alps. His works were exhibited by the Alpine Club regularly, and occasionally by the Royal Academy. After his death in 1905 a large drawing of Monte Rosa was secured by the Board of Education for inclusion in the National Collection of British Water Colours.

No. 102.—A large engraving of the CELEBRATION of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of the reign of QUEEN VICTORIA at St. Paul's Cathedral, after the painting by John Charlton; presented in 1906 by Mr. Alfred Watson.

No. 103.—THOMAS HUGHES, author of *Tom Brown's School Days*; presented by Alderman Haskins.

No. 104.—SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT-DUFF; presented by Mr. S. R. Atkins.

No. 105.—EDWARD H. HULSE, M.P.

Edward Hulse was the eldest son of Sir Edward Hulse, Baronet, of Breamore House, and Lady Hulse, who was the daughter of Dean Hamilton, of Salisbury. He represented the City of Salisbury in Parliament from 1886 to 1897, and in 1888 married Edith Maude Webster, daughter of

the present Baron Burnham. Mr. Hulse resigned his seat in Parliament in January, 1897, being succeeded by Mr. A. H. E. Allhusen. In July of that year Mr. Hulse, who soon afterwards succeeded to the Baronetcy, which was created in 1739, was presented with the freedom of the City, "in recognition of the eminent services rendered by him as Member of Parliament for the City during the period of ten and a-half years." Sir Edward Hulse was one of the many gallant officers who volunteered for service in the Imperial Yeomanry for the South African War. A marble tablet in Breamore Church commemorates his death in South Africa in May, 1903.

This completes the catalogue of pictures at present in the possession of the Corporation. The portraits of Bishops Henchman, Burnet, and Talbot, as has already been stated, were given to the Palace Collection in Bishop Douglas' time. but the Ledgers contain a record of other pictures which are not in the present collection. These may have been destroyed during the fire in 1780, or, possibly, were not considered worthy of a place in the new Municipal building, and as will be seen by the two following extracts, there were a number of pictures in the latter category :—
"2 June, 1794. That the Earl of Radnor be permitted to remove into the new Council House such of the portraits as he shall think fit." . .
"Sep. 23, 1795. Ordered that the pictures not removed from the old Council House be at the disposal by gift of the Committee of City Lands."

The missing pictures include the portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, the Queen Consort,

both of which were painted for the Corporation in 1631 by Mr. Percivall (*vide* picture No. 12); and the portrait of James Duke of York. The City Chamberlain's account for 1683 contains a list of payments in connection with the visit which the Duke of York paid to Salisbury in the preceeding year :—

" ffor charges in surrendering the Charter to his Ma^tie^ £53 7s. 6d. ffor expences in treating his Royal Highnesse James Duke of York and his Dutchesse and Prince George of Denmarke and his Princesse at the Councelle House as followeth." . . . . Total £33 7s. 0d. Among the items included in this charge is " ffor fetchinge and carrying of His Royal Highnesse's Picture £1 4s. 6d."

Also the portrait of William Cole, to which the following entry refers :—

" April 11, 1675, Att this Councell it is ordered that the Com'ttee of Revenue shall dispose of and lett oute the C^ll^, lately given to the Mayor and Co'ialty of this citty by William Cole, gent., deceased, uppon sufficient security for the repayment thereof with interest to the said Mayor and Co'ialty, soe soon as the same may be convenientley done, after the receipt thereof from his executors. And that the picture of the saied William Cole shalbe fairely drawne and sett up in the Councell House, to the end that he may be the better kept in memory, as a worthy benefactor to this citty."

The interest on the £100 given by William Cole was to be used in providing clothing for poor men, and now forms part of the Great Coat Charity, which the Magistrates distribute at the end of each year.

The Corporation Ledger also contains an interesting entry with regard to a sum of £100, which was given to the Council in 1809 by Alderman Collins for the purpose of obtaining a portrait of Viscount Folkestone, M.P. These is no trace of this portrait, if it ever came into the possession of the Corporation, which seems doubtful. This

Lord Folkestone was William Pleydell Bouverie, who was born in 1779, and was the son of Jacob, 2nd Earl of Radnor, the Recorder of the City, whose portrait by Hoppner was purchased by the Council 14 years before. William Pleydell Bouverie, Viscount Folkestone, was M.P. for Downton in 1801 and 1802, and again in 1818 and 1819. He sat as Member for Salisbury from 1802 to 1818, and again from 1820 to 1828. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in January, 1828, and also became Recorder of Salisbury, in succession to his father, in the same year. He died in 1869. The following entry in the Corporation Ledger, April 26th, 1809, relates to the portrait in question :—

" Resolved that the thanks of this Council be given to Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, Esq., for his spirited and judicious exertions to detect and expose to the House of Commons the corrupt influence which had prevailed in the office of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and that the thanks of the Council be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Folkestone and William Hussey, Esq., the representatives of this City, and all such members of the House of Commons as, having investigated the alleged instances of such corrupt influence, by their declarations in the debate thereon, or by their votes in consequence thereof, rendered necessary and produced his Royal Highness' resignation. Also resolved that a picture of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Folkestone having been offered to this Corporation free of expense the same be accepted and placed in the Council Chamber, and a tablet with the following inscription be appended to it :—' This Picture of Lord Viscount Folkestone was placed in the Council Chamber by the Mayor and Commonalty in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his patriotism, so energetically displayed in the manly and judicious support which he gave to Mr. Wardle when he brought forward his charges in the House of Commons against his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.' Also that the thanks of this Council be given to Mr. Alderman Collins for the handsome manner in which he has brought forward his proposition this day and for the liberal offer of £100 towards defraying the expense of obtaining the picture of the Lord Viscount Folkestone for the Council Chamber."

At the following meeting, held on September 28th, 1809, the Chamberlain, Mr. George Maton, reported that he had received the £100 from Mr. Collins for defraying the expense of obtaining the picture of Lord Folkestone.

At the October meeting of the Council in the same year letters of thanks and acknowledgment were received from Lord Folkestone, Mr. Hussey, and Mr. Wardle. On November 15th following, it was proposed by Mr. Tinney that the Town Clerk should apply to Lord Folkestone to know to what artist he would sit for his picture. This motion had to be postponed as, on a count of the members present being made, it was found that there were only 21 present, this not being a quorum. The matter was postponed, and, so far as can be ascertained, there is no further entry in the Corporation Ledgers with regard to the portrait.

There is an entry in the Corporation Ledger, dated September 23rd, 1813, of a resolution of the Council to have an engraving taken of the picture of the late Mr. Hussey in the Council Chamber, but no trace can be found of this engraving.

Sir Charles Hulse, in February, 1827, offered the Corporation a large picture, but the Ledger contains the following entry :—" Resolved that a respectful answer be sent thanking him for his handsome offer, and stating that the Corporation have no place sufficiently appropriate for its reception." This resolution is almost as surprising as the refusal of the generous offer of Miss Chafyn-Grove, in 1871, to erect in the Market Square a handsome Early English fountain for the use of the inhabitants, and for cattle, horses, and dogs.

THE CORPORATION BIBLE.

There is in the possession of the Corporation a handsome Bible in excellent condition. It is a copy of the first edition of the Bishops' Bible (so called because eight of the thirteen revisers were Bishops), published in 1568 by Richard Jugg, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. On the cover of the Bible are the Arms of the City, and the following:—"Ex dono Thomæ Gardiner, Gent., qui obiit xxv.: die Maii, MDCLXXXV." Thomas Gardiner served the office of Mayor in 1662, and in 1681 gave £400 to the Corporation for the poor of the City. Alluding to this very early edition of the Bible, J. K. Dore, in his book, *An Account of the Early Versions of the English Bible*, published in 1888, says:—"Soon after Elizabeth ascended the throne it was felt to be necessary that another translation of the Bible should be undertaken. It was not Archbishop Parker's wish to confine the work to Bishops, but his efforts to obtain lay assistance failed. . . In a letter to Cecil, Lord Burleigh (*vide* picture No. 10), dated November 26th, 1566, he says, 'I have distributed the Bible to divers men, and I am desirous if you could spare so much leasure either in morning or evening we had one Epistle of SS. Paul, Peter, or James, perused by you, that ye may be one of the builders of this good worke in Christes Churche.' Being unable to obtain the assistance of laymen, the Archbishop entrusted the work to the Clergy, whose initials may be seen at the end of their contributions. When complete it was sanctioned by Convocation, and a copy was presented to Queen

Elizabeth on October 5th, 1568. Nineteen editions of this Version were printed between 1568 and 1606." The Corporation Bible (1568 edition) contains 143 engravings, woodcuts, and maps, including copper-plate engraved portraits of Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, and William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. The imprint is :—" Imprinted at London in powles church-yarde, by Richarde Jugge, printer to the Queenes Maiestie. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis." Some of the notes, which appear in the margin of this edition only, are very quaint indeed. The note on the word " Leviathan " in the 104th Psalm is :—" A whale or a ballam, a beast that is King of the Sea, for his greatness and strength, He appeareth aboue the top of the sea as bigge as a Ilande, or a greate huge Mountayne." The note to verse 5 of Psalm cv. is :—" An Egle of all birdes liueth a long tyme without all kind of feebleness, dying neuer of age, but of famine."

THE

SALISBURY CORPORATION

PLATE

AND INSIGNIA.

THE CORPORATION PLATE AND INSIGNIA.

THE MACES.

The three handsome maces were made by order of the Council in 1749, as will be seen by the following extract from the Corporation Ledgers :—

" October 4th, 1749 :—The Council ordered that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Mayor-elect, Mr. Naish, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Floyd, with the Chamberlain, or any three of them, be a Committee to treat with Mr. Wentworth (a local silversmith) about purchasing new maces, and that the same be finished before the 15 of November of the following year." The silversmith appears to have executed his order in a prompt manner, and in the same book, on May 24, 1750, " At this Council it is agreed that the new maces be accepted at the price of two hundred and eighteen pounds, and that the old ones be sold at five shillings and sixpence the ounce, and the remaining part of the money be paid by the Chamberlain to Mr. Wentworth."

The bill for the new Maces is among the old accounts in the Muniment Room, and is as follows :—

April 17, 1750. Sarum.
Bought of Robert Wentworth.

One Large Mace, Chased and Glt—			
wt. 148 oz—0 dwt at 11/9 per oz ..	86	19	0
Gilding at 2/6 oz	18	10	0
One Middle Mace, Do.—Do.—			
wt. 91 oz—2 dwt at 11/9 „ ..	53	10	4
Gilding at 2/6 oz	11	7	9
One Small Mace, Do.—Do.—			
wt. 63 oz—5 dwt at 11/9 „ ..	37	3	0
Gilding at 2/6 oz	7	18	0
3 Cases	3	18	0
Cr.	219	6	1
June 20.			
Recd. 3 old Maces, wt. 209 ozs at 5/6 ..	57	9	6
	£161	16	7

Recd. June 23rd 1750
of Mr. Barford, Chamberlain of
the City the contents

ROBERT WENTWORTH.

The following interesting description of the present Salisbury maces appeared in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* in 1894, in "Notes on the Corporation Plate and Insignia of Wiltshire," by the Rev. E. H. Goddard :—

"These maces are three in number. They are silver-gilt, and bear the maker's mark, G.S., probably Gabriel Sleath. They are all of the same design. No. 1, the great mace, is of very large size—few in England are larger Amongst the hundred and fifty maces exhibited at the Mansion House in 1893, only that of Oxford was larger than the Salisbury specimen, The type, too, is abnormal and uncommon. In all the collection above referred to, the two maces from Swansea were the only ones of the same design. It is a fine piece, and the detail of the work is good. It measures 4ft. 7in. in length. The head is of the usual shape, with open arched crown, orb and cross. The cresting is of large fleur-de-lys and crosses, and the cap, which rises as high as the cresting, is in the shape of a cushion with tassels. Instead of the usual caryatides dividing the bowl into compartments (four), oval panels are formed by wreaths

of conventional palm leaves and flower-work in relief. In two of these are the City Arms and supporters, and the Royal Arms as borne by George II. . . . . Of the other two panels, one has a female figure holding a serpent (Wisdom) and the other a female figure with sword and scales (Justice). Immediately below the head is a boss with intertwining ribbon ornament, and on the collar below this the date, in raised letters, MDCCXLIX. The centre of the shaft is fashioned like a bundle of rods fastened by a spiral ribbon (fasces). The butt swells out to almost a pear shape, chased with acanthus leaf, and the foot knop itself has the intertwining ribbon chasing. No. 2, the second mace, measures 4ft. 1in., and is a reduced copy of the great mace, except that the female figures on the bowl of the head are different. One stands with staff and spear in one hand, the other hand resting on a shield whereon is the Cross of St. George (Fortitude). The other figure holds a cap of liberty on a stick (Liberty). No 3, the third mace, is precisely similar, except that the emblematical figures in this case have one of them a staff in one hand and an olive branch in the other (Peace), whilst the other figure holds a long-necked and long-billed bird in her arms, and points to a bale of merchandise (Commerce). This mace measures 3ft. 8in. in length."

The old Ledgers show that the sergeants-at-mace before the year 1435 were two in number, but that in that year they were increased to three, at which number they have since been maintained. In 1435 an additional mace of silver was probably bought, and was borne before the Mayor by the Mayor's sergeant-at-mace, who appears to have been a much more important personage than were the other two sergeants-at-mace, who were appointed annually by the Chamber.

The Mayor's sergeant-at-mace was appointed for life during good behaviour, and received as wages 40s., which was later on increased to 53s. 4d., and livery, which items each year appear in the Chamberlain's accounts. In 1449 William Devenyshe was appointed to carry the mace before the Mayor at a salary of 40s., and in the

rents received by the Corporation appears one for 13s. 4d. for a tenement on the east side of Castle Street which "William Devenyshe, sergeant-at-mace to the Mayoralty, holds for his life." Devenyshe died in 1484, and was succeeded by John Broun, and the accounts for that year contain this entry:—"John Broun, sergeant-at-mace, for his salary (celario) granted to him for life during good behaviour, 40s." The Rev. E. Duke, in his *Prolusiones Historicæ*, draws attention to an entry in the minutes for 1439, which sets out a proposal that Thomas Hall should be third sergeant or servant attendant on the Mayor (*sit tertius serviens attendens Maiori*), and at the next convocation he was appointed third club-bearer (*tertius claviger*), at a salary of 6s. 8d., and his food and livery from the Mayor. Strange to say the old accounts of the City Chamberlain contain no entry in the Mayor's allowances for the payment of the second and third mace-bearers, but it does include frequent payments to them for special work done for the Mayor and commonalty. Take, for instance, the year 1449—50, when the Council appointed as second and third sergeants-at-mace Geoffry Ponyng and Richard Hayne, taillor. The late Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, in his *Gleanings from the Archives of Salisbury*, gives some interesting translations from the accounts for these years concerning the mace-bearers, and special work entrusted to them for which they were paid. It appears to have been a time of trouble and insurrection in the City and neighbourhood in connection with Jack Cade's rebellion, and amongst the payments we find "For Mending William Devenysch's Mace at the time of the insurrection, 2s. 6d." Again, "Geoffry Ponyng's Mace mended, 3s. 4d.";

also "20s. To Geoffry Ponyngs for his Expences riding to London for the quarter of John Mortemer, traitor (*pro le quart Joh'is Morteme proditoris*); also 3s. 4d. to a man carrying the said quarter." Mr. Swayne explains that Mortimer was the celebrated Jack Cade, whose exploits can be read of in the second part of *Henry VI.*, where Shakespeare closely follows the chroniclers in the main events of his history.

Mr. Hatcher mentions an application from the Sheriffs of London to the King for remuneration for their charges occasioned by this rebellion, in which they say they had disposed of a "grete traytour namying himself Mortymer, viz., his head on London Bridge, and one quarter to the constables of the hundred of Blackheath, another to Norwich, And by another to send and delyver another quarter of the same traytour to the Maire of the Citie of Salisbury," and a fourth to Gloucester; and they add "that unneth anye persones durst nor wolde take upon hem the caridge of the sayd hed and quarters, for doute of ther lives." Of course, the reason the quarter was sent to Salisbury was that the Bishop of Salisbury, William Ayscough, had been murdered at Edington, whither he had been pursued by a butcher and other rebels from Salisbury, who, after dragging the Bishop from the Church altar to a neighbouring hill, killed him and then plundered and destroyed his house at Edington. The same year there is a charge for "Fotying and mendynge le stokkes at Geoffrey Ponyngs." In a later year there is a special payment to Edward White, taillor, and Thomas Clerk, sub-sergeant-at-mace ("*sub serꝛien ad clavam*") for taking a certain "*Vagabundum*" to John Cheyne, Knight, at Southampton. In 1483 the King was

present at the Council meeting at which the Mayor (William Bockette) and the two Sergeants-at-Mace were elected. The latter were William Cropper and John a'Dene, and in the same year there appears in the accounts a charge of 16s. to John a'Dene for riding on the business of the City to London to John Cheyne, Knight. In 1490 there is the entry :—"William Wynch, Sergeant-at-Mace, for the board of those in custody in prison 3s. 7d., by order of the Mayor." These and other extracts seem to show that there was at that time a great distinction between the Mayor's sergeant-at-mace and the other two sergeants. Possibly the first named carried a silver mace before the Mayor, as the emblem of the delegated Royal authority, whilst the other two sergeants carried the iron-flanged mace or club, as a guard and protection to the Mayor. This opinion is supported by the following extract from the Ledger, which speaks of a "Mace" and not "Maces." On March 2nd, 1496, the Ledger shows that the King and Queen and the King's mother, Margaret Duchess of Somerset, were to visit the City, and the proposed regulations are recapitulated. At this convocation it was agreed that of the 24 (aldermen) those who had served as Mayor should ride in scarlet before the Mayor to meet the King, and those who had not been Mayors should ride before the Mayor in crimson. The 48 were to ride after the Mayor in green. The Mayor was to cause the stewards of each Craft in the City to bring him a list of the men of each Craft who would ride with him to receive the King and Queen, a mile beyond Harnham Cross. There the Mayor was to deliver to the King the mace, and the King was then to deliver it again to the Mayor, and the Mayor would then

bear it before the King to his Palace at Clarendon. When the Mayor had brought the King into his Palace, he was to ride to fetch the Queen in the same manner, save only that the Mayor should not deliver her the mace.

In 1503 there appears :—" It is ordered at this assemblie that the Mace shall be newe guylted and the King's Armes sett thereon." In the year 1602 there is a charge for repairing the maces, and in the Churchwardens' Accounts for St. Thomas' for 1643 appears a charge by I. Couzens, ironworker, " to hang the Mases 26s." . . . and by I. Percevall " for painting and guilding the frame for the Mases 32s. 6d." In 1649 an order was made by Parliament that all maces should bear the arms of the Commonwealth, in place of the Royal Arms. In the year 1681 the Corporation ordered two new maces of silver, presumably to replace the two inferior maces which had been hitherto carried by the second and third sergeants-at-mace. The Ledger entry is as follows :—" April 20, 1681, Ordered that two New Maces of silver shall be provided."

The Chamberlain's accounts for this year show that £40 was paid towards the cost of the new maces, and that this amount included £30, the salary of the Recorder, which he gave towards the purchase of the maces. " Paid to Mr. Paul Pryaulx towards the new Maces, whereof xxx^{li}. was Mr. Recorder Swanston's, salary by him geven for that purpose xl^{li}." There is also a quaint entry respecting this purchase, which appears in an old manuscript book in the Free Library as follows :—" 1681, John Priouk's Mayor —This Mayor bought two Maces, both bigger (? better) than what was before, also a greate

commett appeareth in ye West and seemed to shine to the Easte." The first Royal visit upon which these maces were used was on November 19th, 1688, when King James II. came to Salisbury to address his Army, then assembled in and around the City, in readiness to resist the advance of the Prince of Orange, who had landed two weeks earlier at Torbay. The order in the Ledger runs :—"November 15, 1688—Ordered that Mr. Maior and the Company attend his Majesty with the Maces to the Palace." Three weeks later, on December 14th, the Mayor and his brethren went with the maces to Berwick to welcome and escort to the City the Prince of Orange, who received a most enthusiastic welcome from the citizens. These two maces of 1681, and the ancient silver mace, were sold in the year 1749 to the silversmith (Wentworth) who in that year supplied the three maces at present in use. The price obtained for them was only 5s. 6d. per ounce. It may be of interest, in connection with this sale, to notice the price obtained in January, 1907, at Christie's for two old maces of about the same period. These had originally belonged to the Corporation of Boston, one engraved " Jno. Abbott, gent., Mayor 1682," and the other " Sam Abbott, gent., Mayor 1727," the two weighing together $31\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Seventy-five years ago, when the Municipal Corporations Act came into force, these Boston maces were sold by the Corporation of that town, with other plate, for a few shillings per ounce, whereas the price obtained for them at the sale in 1907 was £840.

It would be interesting to know if the old Salisbury maces are still in existence. It is

frequently stated that one of the ancient Salisbury maces was acquired in 1749 by the borough of Downton, and that later on, after 1835, it found a home in a pawnbroker's shop at Southampton, until rescued by an ancestor of the present Earl of Radnor, who bought it and placed it at Longford Castle, where it is now preserved. The Longford mace is a very elegant specimen of the silversmith's art. It is not, however, the ancient Salisbury mace, but apparently one made specially for Downton. It may be described as of the Queen Anne period, being made in the first year of the reign of George I. It bears the maker's mark, "S. L," and the date mark, 1714. The mace is about the same size as the present Salisbury No. 2 mace. The head, which is surmounted by the Royal crown and orb, has eight embossed panels. On the large centre panel are the letters "G.R.," and the panels on each side bearing, one of the arms of Duncombe, and the other the arms of Eyre. The remaining five panels, which are smaller, bear a bugle-horn, an arrow, a harp, fleur-de-lys, and quatrefoil. On the top of the head, beneath the crown, are the Royal Arms, as borne by George I., with the White Horse of Hanover, this being probably one of the first maces in England to bear this emblem of the House of Hanover. It may be of interest to state that Downton returned two members of Parliament from the year 1295 until 1831, and that members of the families of Duncombe and Eyre sat for the borough frequently during the years 1695 to 1741.

At a Council meeting preceding the visit of the King and Queen in the year 1778, it was reported, as a precedent, by the Committee to which the matter had been referred, "That

when his Majesty King George I. visited the City in 1722, the Mayor, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants received his Majesty at the Winchester Street Gate, where the Recorder addressed his Majesty, and the Mayor presented the King with a handsome purse containing 100 guineas. The Mayor and the two senior Aldermen then received their Majesties. The Mayor tendered the maces to the King, and the Mayor and Corporation then preceded his Majesty's Coach from Winchester Gate to the Bishop's Palace, the maces being carried before his Majesty by the Mayor and the two senior Aldermen." It was agreed to follow this precedent, and a resolution was carried, "That if the Queen shall attend his Majesty a purse of 50 guineas be presented to her also." Later on a bill for £36 6s. was paid as fees to his Majesty's servants, "his Majesty being attended with Royal dignity."

THE MAYOR'S CHAIN.

This artistically-wrought chain is of 18 carat gold, and cost £250. It was purchased by subscription in the year 1893. The donors consisted of the Member of Parliament for the City (Mr. Edward Hulse), the Town Clerk, and the past and present members of the Corporation. They gave one, and in some cases two links each, the cost per link being five guineas, whilst the Town Clerk (Mr. Powning) provided the pendant at a cost of 20 guineas. The Committee appointed by the Council placed the matter in the hands of Mr. J. W. Tonks, whose experience in civic ornaments had been very extensive, and

his design was accepted, after a conference with the eminent sculptor and worker in precious metals Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A. The circumstances of the gift are engraved on the reverse of the badge or pendant, which is of large size, circular, with a Gothic foliated suspending attachment, and has a rich moulding on each side enclosing an ornamental border. The obverse has the letters forming the name "Salisbury" on enamelled bosses, with oak bands and laurel leaves intervening. Within this is a six-arch canopy with panels and spandrils, the decoration being the same on each side. In the centre the Arms of the City are displayed. The English rose, as in the seal, appears above, and the motto, "Civitas Novæ Sarum," in enamel below. The large centre link of the chain has in enamel a representation of the old City seal, "Sarisburie," with the Madonna and Child. This link is similar to the remaining ones, which are of the same size, and has a border of crosses and fleurs-de-lys as on the fillet of the Royal crown, the Mayor representing, in certain matters, the delegated Royal authority within the City. A double row of oblong links connects the whole chain, and between the chief circular links are two-headed eagles, the supporters of the City arms, these forming a very characteristic feature. The chief circular links, with coronet border and rich mouldings, have a series of coats of arms in enamel, viz. (1) the old City arms, (2) the Cathedral cognisance, (3) the arms of King Henry III., who, in 1227, gave the City a charter conferring the same privileges as had been conferred on Winchester, (4) arms of King James I., who gave the charter of incorporation in 1612, (5) the arms of Queen Anne, and (6) the arms of Queen

Victoria. The other circular links have the initial letter "S" in mediæval character. This chain and badge, which forms a very artistic ornament, was presented to the Mayor (Mr. A. Whitehead) for the use of himself and his successors, by the Member of Parliament, Mr. E. H. Hulse, on behalf of himself and the other subscribers, at a luncheon held in the Council House in October, 1893.

The Mayor's old chain, which is now occasionally worn by the Mayoress, was presented by the citizens, in connection with the peace festivities held in Salisbury, on June 23rd, 1856, after the Crimean War. It is of silver gilt, and bears the Birmingham hall-mark and the date letter for 1856, and the maker's mark G.U. The badge is circular in shape and is surrounded by an olive leaf, enclosing a shield of the City arms in enamel, with the eagle supporters. Below is the City motto, "Civitas Novæ Sarum." On the back is inscribed :—"Presented by the Citizens to Abraham Jackson, Esq., Mayor, for the use of himself and successors in office, June, 1856." The chain consists of sets of three links, representing portcullis, a rose, and a twisted knot, there being eighteen sets of these. Little or nothing appears to be known about the chain worn by the Mayors of Salisbury in ancient times. There is, however, in the Muniment Room a bundle of old documents written in the time of Bishop Coldwell (1585), which explains the position taken up by the Corporation, in connection with the dispute between the Bishop and the citizens, and shows that the Mayor at that time did wear a chain. The following is an extract from one of these documents :—"The Controversies with the Close and the City began about 70 years after the re-

moval from the old town, and continued to Bishop Coldwell, but the Maior with his mases before him went chained in the Close to the Church in those days." Possibly this ancient chain was one of the treasures destroyed in the fire at the Council House in 1780.

THE THREE SILVER SALVERS.

No. 1, the largest of these salvers, is a very handsome piece of plate. It bears the London hall mark, f 1741.2, and the maker's mark, G.F., and weighs 97ozs., measuring 19 inches across. The salver stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, on four legs formed of double-headed eagles, and has a raised pierced or open-work border of grapes, vine leaves and masks. In the centre is a shaped shield of the City Arms, with mantling and eagle supporters. On a scroll underneath the Arms is the following inscription :—" A.D., 1745. The donors of several pieces of plate, from whence this was framed, are gratefully remembered : John Beiyley, gent., a salver, 23ozs. 11dwts., in 1600 ; Robert Baines, gent., a plate, 12ozs. 5dwts., in 1630 ; Thomas Gardiner, gent., a salt, 34ozs. 15dwts., in 1672." Nos. 2 and 3 are two small salvers or waiters. They bear the same hall mark as No. 1., the date letter being K 1745.6. They stand on three claw feet, and have a fancy shell border, and are engraved with the City Arms. They weigh together $38\frac{1}{2}$ozs. The following extract from the Ledger, in connection with these salvers, may be of interest :—" November 15th, 1745. It is agreed that the old silver salt, a salver and a plate, be exchanged for a large salver and two waiters, and that the donors'

names engraved thereon be transferred to the new plate." At the meeting held on June 10th, 1746, "Mr. Chamberlain was ordered to pay Mr. Wentworth for the plate." Wentworth's bill, which is still to be seen in the Muniment Room, for the three salvers, was £69 16s. 3d., and he allowed a credit for £18 4s. 8d. for the old plate, which together weighed over 70½ozs. In connection with the price allowed for this old plate, it may be of interest to note that on May 3rd, 1906, 60½ozs. of 1580 and 1603 silver, in the decorative guise of two tazzas and a standing salt, originally the property of the Boston Corporation, and sold by them in 1837 for a few shillings per ounce, realised £4420. John Beiyley was Mayor in 1577, whilst Robert Baines was an alderman, who died in 1631, and left by will to the Corporation "twoe silver booles worthe fyve poundes" as a legacy. Apparently he lived in St. Thomas' parish in his younger days, and served the office of Churchwarden in 1601—2, but after 1615 his name appears in the St. Martin's assessment, his residence being in the present St. Ann's Street. Thomas Gardiner, who was Mayor in 1661, appears to have been a constant benefactor to the City. In the year 1665 he advanced money to pay the debts of the Corporation, and by his will, dated May 31st, 1684, he gave to the Mayor and Commonalty £60 in trust, to pay the inmates of Eyre's almshouses the sum of £3 yearly, by equal portions of 20s. in Lent, Easter and Whitsuntide. Gardiner's Charity was founded by him, and he also gave the fine edition of the Bishop's Bible, now in the Muniment Room. In the Corporation Ledger, in March, 1600, there is the following entry:—"A silver salver was given to the Chamber by John Beiyley,

gent." In May, 1631, the following entry appears :—"At this Councell Mrs. Katheryn Banes, executrix of the last will and testament of Mr. Robert Banes, her late husband, deceased, an Alderman of this citteye, hath brought in and delyvered two silver booles wth five pence in money, worthe fyve pounds as a legacye, geven and bequeathed unto the Maior and Comynaltie of this cittie, in and bye the will of the said Mr. Banes, is menconed." The Chamberlain's account for 1672 includes a payment "To Mr. Thos. Gardener's servant for brynging a large Silver Salt, geven by him to the Chamber v^{s}." In September, 1700, it was ordered "That two tancords, formerly geven by Mrs. John Ivey, senior, and two old-fashioned boles, geven by Robert Baynes, being become uselesse, be exchanged away for two new tancords for the use of the Maior for the time being." Again in April, 1708, there is: "Ordered that the silver bowles and salt cellars be changed for two silver salvers with the donors' names and the weight of the old plate." The John Baylye, or Beiyley, referred to was born in St. Thomas' parish, and his tomb in the north choir aisle bears the following inscription :—"Here lyeth buried ye bodies of John Baylye sometime Maior of this Citie and Katharine his wife which John deceased ye XIth Octob. and Katharine ye XXIIJ in ye yeare 1600."

THE LOVING CUP.

The Loving Cup was bequeathed to the Mayor and Corporation by Mr. William Benson Earle, who was born at Shaftesbury in 1740, but lived

during the greater portion of his life in Salisbury. After attending the school in the Close, he was sent to Winchester College, and from there proceeded to Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree. He subsequently made the grand tour with some friends who were members of the Wyndham family. Mr. Benson Earle was the author of several books, and his musical attainments were of no mean order. He wrote a number of glees, and also a "Sanctus and Kyrie." He was one of the stewards of the Musical Festivals which were held annually in Salisbury in his time. Amongst his many benefactions, he gave 2000 guineas to the funds of the College of Matron's in the Close. He was a man of wide attainments, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. He was admitted a freeman of the City on December 11th, 1785, and died on the 21st of March, 1796. There is a monument by Flaxman to his memory in the north transept of Salisbury Cathedral. The Corporation Ledger contains the following entry respecting the gift of the Loving Cup:—"April 8th, 1796. At this court a letter was produced by the Mayor from the executors of the late William Benson Earle, Esq., transmitting the following extract from his will:—'I give to the Mayor and Corporation for the time being of the City of New Sarum, one handsome new silver cup, vase shape, with a cover, to be finished in the most complete and fashionable manner as far as the full price of fifty guineas, for the public use of the Council Chamber of the said ancient and respectable Corporation.'" The Cup was delivered to the Council at their meeting held on the 30th of March, 1797, when the order was given to have engraved thereon the Arms of the

City and the Arms of Mr. Earle. The Cup, which stands 18in. high, is of a very elegant classical style, fluted, and with two handles and a cover. It bears the London hall mark, the maker's mark of Samuel Howland, and the date mark A 1796.7. It is engraved with festoons of flowers, which enclose on one side the Arms of the donor, and on the other side a shield of the City Arms and a representation of a harp and other musical instruments. Above the Arms is inscribed "The gift by will of William Benson Earle, Esq., who died 21st March, 1796."

THE SILVER CANDLESTICKS.

A pair of massive silver candlesticks which were presented to the Corporation in the year 1745 by Edmund Pitman, who at that time was Recorder of the City. They are of Charles I. style or period, and are 12½ inches high and weigh together 75 ounces. They bear the date mark H 1743.4, and the maker's mark, J.L. (? John Lampfert). The sockets are apparently of a later date, and bear another maker's mark, P.B. On the base of each candlestick, the City Arms are engraved, and also the following inscription :— "Edmund Pitman, Recorder, D.D., 1743." The great fire at the Council House in 1780, destroyed the whole of the City plate except the three maces, the three salvers, and this pair of candlesticks. The morning after the fire it was reported that "One of the large silver candlesticks, belonging to the Chamber, was at Mr. James Goddard's, grocer, and another at Mr. Bishop's, barber."

THE HATCHER PLATE.

The Hatcher plate consists of a chased tea and coffee service and a large salver, and was purchased in 1846 by the old pupils of Mr. Henry Hatcher, who with Mr. Benson compiled the history of old and new Salisbury, for the purpose of presenting it to him as a mark of their esteem. However, Mr. Hatcher died suddenly before the presentation could be made, and the plate was then given to his son, Mr. William Henry Hatcher, who bequeathed it to the Mayor and Corporation on November 29th, 1879. The following inscription is engraved on the salver:—"This salver and service, intended to have been presented to the late Henry Hatcher by his pupils as a testimonial of their feelings of gratitude and esteem towards him as a tutor and friend, were, in consequence of his lamented death on the 16th December, 1846, given to his son, William Henry Hatcher, on 6th April, 1847."

SILVER FORKS.

Eighteen heavy silver forks, old English pattern, marked U, 1815.16, with the City Arms engraved thereon.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE SILVER SPOON.

This spoon, which is 5ft. long and weighs 93 ounces, was made for the Committee who carried out the roasting of the ox in the Market Square, in connection with Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 1897. Four thousand persons paid for the liberty of using it to baste the ox whilst it

was being roasted. After the festivities the spoon was presented to the Corporation. It has engraved upon it the Royal Arms, and the following :—" In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," and below, the City Arms and "A. Whitehead, Mayor."

ANTIQUE BRASS CANDLESTICKS.

Twenty-four brass candlesticks of the Queen Anne period.

THE TRINITY HOSPITAL PLATE.

Mr. Swayne, in his notes before alluded to, gives a translation of an old indenture between the Mayor, as custodian of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, and the sub-custodian, which contains an inventory of the property of the Trinity Hospital, made in the year 1418, including the plate and ornaments of the Chapel and its altar. The whole of this seems to have disappeared, possibly at the Reformation or during the time of the Commonweatlh, and the only plate the Corporation possessed belonging to the Trinity Hospital at the time of the foundation of the Municipal Charity Trustees was the following, which is now in the possession of the Trustees :—

The Communion Plate as described by The Rev. E. H. Goddard.

" The Chalice, measuring 6½in. in height, 3¼in. in diameter at the top, and 3in. at the base, is a good example of the type of Elizabethan Chalice which occurs frequently in Wiltshire, with a single band of engraved strap-work foliage round

the bowl. It has lines of the interrupted dot ornament on the knop and a moulded base. It bears only the maker's mark H.I., with apparently three pellets above and three below, within a plain shield. As there is an entry in the accounts "For the new alteringe of the Communion Cup, viij^{s}. ij^{d}.," in 1598, this is, no doubt, the date of the vessel, though it might very well have been twenty years earlier, when so many of the Wiltshire Chalices were provided.

The Paten, measuring 6¼in. in diameter and 1¼in. in height, a plain piece with a foot, inscribed on the back, "This belongs to Trinity Chappel in Sarum," has replaced the original paten-cover, which belonged to the Elizabethan Chalice. It is of the Britannia standard, and the date letter —which is partly defaced—may indicate either 1697 or 1706. The maker's mark is L.E. within a shaped shield.

The Flagon is of pewter, 6½in. in diameter at the base and 9¼in. high. It is inscribed on the front "W.W. This belongs to the Trenity Chapill in Sarum, 1707." It bears four marks on the cover.

CATALOGUE OF BENEFACTORS.

A book of 100 sheets of vellum, demy, bound in calf, richly gilt tooled, with eight corner brass plates, each chased with a rose.

This book, which contains the names and titles of those who subscribed towards the cost of carrying out the scheme for making the river Avon navigable from Christchurch to Salisbury in 1675, appears to have been given by William Prince, the inscription on the label at the back

being :—" Ex Dono Guilielmi Prince Generosi Anno Dni MDCLXXV.

The title page is as follows :—

Anno Dom 1675.
Civitas Novæ Sarum.

Catalogus Benefactorum, Quorum Ope et Munificentia, Grande illud Opus (Quod jam molimur) Avonam Fluvium, ab oppido Maritimo, in comitatu South'ton sito, hodie Christchurch dicto, ad hane vsque Civitatem per quadraginta fere Milliaria Navibus onerarijs subvehendis et negolijs Mercatorijs Exercendis aptum efficiendi ; feliciter Promovetur.

There are 24 small silver plates and 14 larger silver-gilt plates affixed to the covers of the book, half on each cover ; the silver plates bear each a plain shield, and the silver-gilt plates are beautifully engraved with the following Arms :—

On the front cover, the Royal Arms as borne by Charles II., and the arms of

Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, 1675.
Phillip, Earl of Pembroke.
Henry, Earl of Clarendon.
Robert, Lord Brook.
Henry, Lord Coleraine.
Sir Edward Lowe, K^{nt}.

And on the back cover, an anchor and cable charged with the arms and supporters of the City, and the arms of

Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury.
Sir Joseph Ashe.
Sir Stephen Fox.
Sir Thomas Mompesson, K^{nt}.
John Wyndham, Esq.
William Swanton, Esq., Recorder.

The Corporation paid 10s. each for the silver gilt plates, in 1675 and 1676, " ffor foure silver plates and graving foure Coates of Armes on the book of benefactors xl^{s}." (Chamberlain's account, 1676).

THE CITY MINSTRELS' CHAINS AND BADGES.

There are many entries in the Corporation Ledgers respecting old plate belonging to the Corporation which was destroyed in the fire at the Council House in 1780, and especially interesting also are the entries in connection with the City Minstrels' silver chains and badges. These chains, together with the City seal and other articles of value, were stolen by burglars from the Council House on 24th October, 1658. All ancient corporate towns had their town or city musicians or waites, their instruments being, as a rule, a harp, hautboy and flageolet. The Salisbury Minstrels received a small salary, a livery, and a house rent free. The following short extracts, some taken from the ancient rolls containing the City Chamberlain's accounts, which were translated by the late Mr. Swayne a few years ago, and others from the Ledger minutes, may be of interest :—" At an Assembly held on Saturday next after the feaste of St. Luke 33 Henry VI. (1462) it was agreed that the Mayor John Wyse, draper, should have all the underwritten allowances, as other Mayors have had : Item for the pension of the Mayor £10 ; Item for the Vesture and table of the Chaplain of St. George 53/4 ; Item for the leverey of ye Mynstrelles 24/- ; Item for making a skochon (escutcheon) for Mynstrell 12/4 ; Item for le cors (girdle) for ye same 2/4." In 1483, the Council granted " to the three mynstrells a tenement to every one of them at Rollestone freely without any payment of Rent thereof," and an order was made that the town " skogins " should be kept by the Mayor for the time being. In the

Chamberlain's account, 1512, William Webb, Mayor, there appears the following entry:—"Item for making three silver skochons for the mynstrells with silver bought for ye same, 34/9; Item for three girdles of silk ("corses de cerici") for the escocheons of the mynstrells." On October 8th, 1540, we find that "Raffe Banyster, John Crowche and Robert Bemond," were chosen "Waytes for ye citie" at the accustomed wages. They were each to receive "a color of sylver w't C. and S. and a schochyn w't a pycture of halfe an angyll gylte and the armes of the sayde citie, every color weying VIIJozs. IIJquar'tr . . . for the mynstrellys leverey XXIIIJs. gownes and chaines." At the same time there is an entry of an acknowledgment by Robert Bemond of the receipt from the Mayor of twenty shillings towards his instrument, called his "sagbutt." The following extract is taken from an old memorandum book of an official of the Corporation, found in one of the chests in the Muniment Room:—"The IY day of November, 1605, the fower sylver chaines were delyvered to Robert Tyte to be newe gylted and mended, and they doth contayne 164 letters besydes the fower skochins weainge 34⅛ozs." The next entry is from the Ledger:—"March 12th, 1603, Stephen Gillett the musician doth demand fee for his service at Xmas: Ordered yt he bringe in the chaynes." As before stated, in October, 1658, the Council House was broken into, and the silver chains belonging to the City Minstrels were stolen, after which date there are no charges for minstrels' chains or badges, so that we may take it for granted they were not renewed.

There are at the present time five chains with pendant badges hanging on the walls of the

Committee Room at the Municipal Offices. They are of brass, and on the back of the badges, which represent the City Arms and supporters, is the inscription :—" N. Still, Mayor, 1782." These are of poor workmanship and of little value, and were possibly made for the use of the three macebearers and the two beadles, or, more probably, they are some of the chains and badges that were provided by the City Corporation for the use of those who were authorised to sell coal in the City (principally charcoal from the New Forest).

" M'd That the two and twentieth daye of Aprill in the sixth yeare of the Raigne of Our Souerigne Lord Charles the King's Matie that nowe is of England &c. 1630, according to the order of Sessions holden in the said Citty the nyneth daye of this instant moneth of Aprill, theis persons whose names are vnder written are appointed to be Cole bearers w'thin this Cittye, and none other without consent and allowance of the Maior and Justic's of the Peace w'thin the said Cittye, or the greater p'te of them, w'ch Cole bearers are appointed to weare the badge delyued to them.

Jerrom Parkes.
Nicholas Gawen and his wyffe.
Xpofer Bennett and his wyffe.
Winifrede Payne, vid.
Jane Cole, vid.
Alice Xpofers, vid."

" XVJ September 1636, ffosasmuch as Maurice Hawkens and John Allen colecarryers, have of late very much abused and cheated the Cittizens of this Cittie in selling sackes of Coles that have not been of the assize appointed by the Statute, as also by selling of charcole out of the open markett. I doe therefore (being Clerke of the Markett w'thin the said Citty) suspend them the said Maurice Hawkens and John Allen from selling or carrying of Coles w'thin the said Citty and of this order they are to take notice as they will answer their contempt at their p'ill.

Tho. Kenton, Maior."

HORN OF THE CITY WATCH.

This ancient horn, of which an illustration is given in Peter Hall's *Picturesque Salisbury*, and which Mr. Hall describes as hanging in the Council House, is of great interest, as being one of the few relics preserved from the old Council House. The horn was formerly used by the Night Watch in case of fire or other cause of alarm in the City. An illustration of this horn was also given in the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, May, 1894, and it was described by the Rev. E. H. Goddard. The horn, which is almost semi-circular, measures 19½in. across. It is of white ox horn, with plain mountings of copper at either end, and a broad iron band just below the mountings of the mouth. On the copper ring at the mouth are engraved the City Arms, the date 1675, and the names, "Thomas Shergold, George Clemens, Thomas Wavsbrough, Peter Phelpes, head constables." The Town Council, in reply to an application from the Museum Committee to permit the horn of the City Watch to be deposited in the Museum, ordered, on November 9th, 1863, "That the application be granted, subject to the horn being returned to the Council when required." On May 4th, 1865, the Council further granted to the Museum the bronze Winchester bushel measure, time Henry VII., and also the wooden measures of the sub-divisions of it.

PLATE THAT HAS DISAPPEARED.

The Corporation Ledgers show that at one time the City possessed a quantity of valuable plate, which it is impossible now to trace. Doubtless some of it was destroyed in the fire at the Council House in 1780. For instance, in 1617 there appears the following entry, being an extract from the will of Mr. Christopher Eyre :—" Item I give unto the cittye of Salisburie where I was borne one guilte cupp to the valewe of twenty poundes with my name and armes to be sett thereupon, the same cupp to be there used from Maior to Maior in succession." Another entry in March, 1680, shows that " two greate silver dishes were bought for the Chamber."

Subsequent to the fire there appears in the Ledger various entries relating to plate which is no longer in the possession of the Corporation.

April 8th, 1796 :—" Ordered that six pair of handsome silver candlesticks be provided for the use of the Chamber, and further resolved that the Mayor and Chamberlain do with all convenient speed purchase the said candlesticks for the use of the Chamber."

November 7th, 1796 :—" Ordered to buy eight silver branches for the use of the Council Chamber." (At the following meeting the Chamberlain gave in his estimate of £200 for the candlesticks and branches. There does not appear after this any payment of such an amount in the Chamberlain's account, so that it is possible that the purchase was not completed, more especially as at this time the Corporation finances were not in a very flourishing condition).

On April 27th, 1831, the following letter was read from the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, at that time M.P. for the City :—

H.M. Ship Windsor Castle.

To the Mayor.

DEAR SIR,—I have brought home with me, and this day dispatched, four cases containing four Candelabras, made of Maltese stone, to be placed in some part of the Council House at Salisbury.

(Signed) D. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.

A vote of thanks was passed to the hon. gentleman for his handsome present.

February 5th, 1858 :—"Ordered that the Maltese Candelabra presented by the late Admiral Bouverie, M.P., be repaired and placed in the Council House, at the discretion of the Mayor."

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Picture No. 25.—HENRY FAWCETT.

Page 102, line 23, for Trinity, *read* Trinity Hall.

Page 104, line 24, for tablets, *read* a tablet.

Page 104, line 25, for and Trumpington Church, *read* and a window in the Chancel of Trumpington Church. *Addition* :—A fine bronze tablet by Alfred Gilbert, R.A., was also placed in Aldeburgh Church to his memory.

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